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GR 61

CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES AND PLANTS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN,

WILLIAM PRINCE, PROPRIETOR,

Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A SHORT TREATISE

ON THEIR CULTIVATION, &c.

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Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE Linnæan Garden was commenced about the middle of the last century, by WILLIAM PRINCE, the father of the present proprietor, at a time when there were few or no establishments of the kind in this country. It was begun by rearing a few trees to ornament his own grounds; but finding, after his first efforts had been attended with success, that he could devote a portion of his lands more lucratively to their cultivation for sale, than to other purposes, he commenced their culture more extensively, and shortly after published a Catalogue which, at that early period, contained several hundred species and varieties, and hence arose the first extensive fruit collection in America. At that period the study of Botany received but little attention in our country, and the labours of the great Linnæus had not yet shone upon the world, although his diligent researches in the great field of science were not unknown to the favoured few who were honoured with his correspondence. Almost the only aid, therefore, which the founder of this garden possessed, to enable him to develope the great Book of Nature, was derived from his own persevering genius and assiduity.

Practical horticulture being at that day quite a novelty in America, his garden early attracted the notice of persons of taste and science, and from it were disseminated throughout Europe, at a very early period, a large number of the vegetable productions of the western world. The Sound, or East River, about eight miles above the city of New-York, throws an arm into Long-Island, to the distance of six miles, and forms what is usually denominated "Flushing Bay." At the head of this beautiful Bay lies a wide expanse of luxuriant marine meadows, around which rises an amphitheatre of gently undulating hills. On one of these

gentle declivities stands the village of Flushing, and here the Linnæan Garden is situated, at a distance of but twelve miles from the Ocean, three from the Sound, or East River, and ten from the city of New-York—between which and the village two stages and a sailing packet go and return daily, affording conveyances the most convenient and pleasurable to such citizens as delight in a rural retreat during the verdant season. The venerable founder, after having acquired for his garden an extensive fame, died in the year 1802, at an advanced age, leaving his sons in the possession of his collection; one of which is the present proprietor, and who has, at a great expense, imported from almost every country in Europe, and also from Asia and Africa, such trees and plants as were best calculated to improve and ornament the Orchard, the Garden, and the Green-house.

The immense losses which have frequently occurred by plants rotting and dying on the voyage of importation, have caused the disbursements in this way to be very great; the same plant has, in some instances, been imported the twentieth time before it survived, and thousands of dollars have been expended in importations and experiments, from which no pecuniary benefits have been derived. It has also been necessary to import a very extensive variety, in order to make the proper selection of those kinds which were most congenial to our climate; and the present collection of fruits is the result of much investigation, and is selected from a very large number, a portion of which had to be rejected on account of their indifference in quality, the small quantity they yielded, or their unsuitableness to our climate. It is, therefore, not without great exertions, attended with an immense expense, that the collection has been increased to about 4.000 species and varieties, many of which, from being objects of curiosity alone, or held in esteem only as they regard science, yield no remuneration.

As medical practice is so nearly connected with the science of Botany, it is the desire of the proprietor to

add to the establishment all exotics which have been celebrated for their medicinal properties; and arrangements have been made, which will greatly extend that part of the collection, and by far the greater number of those which are natives of our own country, and whose medicinal virtues have been established by the investigation of Drs. Bigelow and Barton, and which have been figured in their respective publications, will already be found in the collection. It has also been an object of particular consideration, to extend as much as possible the number of the Indigenous Vegetable productions of our own country generally; but, in a country so extensive as our's, and where so few gentlemen of Botanic science are found in its remoter regions, these exertions, although crowned with much success, have also been necessarily attended with very great, and, in some cases, almost discouraging difficulties. During the recent Yellow Stone expedition, Dr. James made a collection of eighty-four species on the Rocky Mountains, which he very politely presented to this establishment, and among which it is expected will be found not only a large portion of new species, but also some new genera.

At the period at which this garden was commenced, few of the finer fruits of Europe had yet found their way to America, and no person had yet paid any attention to the amelioration or improvement of such as our own country afforded; but, at the present time, we have not only by far the greater part of the most celebrated fruits of Europe and Asia, but can also boast the origin of many which rival those of the old world, and which are sought after with avidity by the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, and are considered by them as valuable acquisitions to their already great collections; and, that our country is every way equal to others in the improvement and perpetuity of fruits, is a truth no longer doubted.

It has been thought adviseable to add to the Catalogue a short but general Treatise on cultivation, as it will be of service to those who do not already possess

general information on the subject, or who have not within their reach the benefit of more copious publications. The culture of Bulbous flowers, which have heretofore received but little attention in this country, has also been dwelt upon, from a positive conviction, that no climate is more congenial to the developement of their transcendant beauties than the middle states of the Union, which possess all the advantages of Holland, with none of the disadvantages which they so much deprecate as appertaining to their climate. In the nomenclature of the trees and plants, I have taken for a guide the generally approved names of Linnæus, and, for those of more recent discovery, I have been guided by Wildenow, Michaux, Pursh, and some other authors of acknowledged celebrity; and, for the gratification of scientific horticulturalists, I have annexed the French names to such fruits as were originally imported from France.

The extent of the garden is at present about twenty acres, the whole of which is exclusively devoted to the cultivation of trees and plants; and, when the addition to the conservatory is completed, the Green and Hothouses will present a front of 100 feet, with a depth of 20 to 30 feet; and it is purposed to enlarge both the garden and the buildings, as the increasing demand for the objects to which they are devoted may render it necessary.

Very large accessions are making monthly to the Green-house collection, and also to the establishment generally, as well by extensive importations from the most celebrated collections of Europe, as by the interchange of civilities with Botanic Gardens in different quarters of the globe, and the liberal contributions of gentlemen of science and research, whose pleasure or avocations call them to remote regions; and seeds of several hundred very valuable species are now in the possession of the proprietor, which have been received from these sources, but which it is contrary to the rules of this establishment to publish as in their possession, until their culture shall have been crowned with success.

It, therefore, may confidently be hoped, that ere long our country will possess a Botanic collection, at least equal to many of those which have received the patronage of the governments of Europe; and it is but reasonable that a country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embracing in its latitudinal dimensions every climate of the earth, and whose Flora, no doubt, co-extensive with its variety of climes and soils, must form a very large division of the vegetable kingdom, should possess a Botanic collection superior to those of the diminutive countries of Europe, and which should concentrate at least all the plants indigenous to our own country; and it is here, perhaps, to be regretted, that the munificence of our government has not been directed to the accomplishment of such an object, by the establishment of a National Botanic Institution founded on this principle at the city of Washington, both its climate and situation being peculiarly favourable to such an undertaking.

I cannot conclude my prefatory remarks without acknowledging my obligations to a number of gentlemen for their polite contributions to this establishment, especially to Professor Thouin, Administrator of the Royal Gardens at Paris; Thomas Nuttall, Esq. author of the "Genera of American Plants;" Professor Dewy, of Williamstown College; Professor Peck, of Cambridge University; the Hon. Jonathan Hunewell, of Boston; Dr. Porter, of Plainfield; John Champneys, and N. Herbemont, Esqrs. of South-Carolina; Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, Capt. John Le Conte, John Cooper, and John Watkins, Esqrs. of Georgia; Dr. Hart, of Natchez; D. Reinhardt, and John D. Beatty, Esqrs. of North-Carolina; Dr. Norton, and Dr. Hening, of Richmond; Dr. Thornton, of Washington; the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder, of Pennsylvania; Dr. James, of Albany; Dr. David Hosack, Professor Mitchell, the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, Dr. Torrey, and William Shaw, Esq. of New-York; from all whom seeds or plants have been received, which it would perhaps have been impossible to have obtained from other sources.

CURSORY REMARKS.

The Fruit trees in the annexed Catalogue are either grafted or inoculated, and are propagated from such European and American kinds as have acquired a well merited celebrity; the selection of which has been made with care and attention. Every precaution is taken which is necessary to preserve the different varieties perfectly distinct, and all the Peach and other trees are perfectly healthy, and free from disease.

It may also be well to observe, that some of the fruits particularized in this Catalogue, and which are of *European* origin, differ from those of the same name in Mr. Cox's work on Fruit trees, which are of *American* origin, as names taken from English publications have sometimes been given to fruits originating in America, which differ both in form and flavour from the European kinds; therefore, where it is desirable to have the particular kinds described in that work, it will be necessary that the order should specify it.

Every tree, when sent from the garden, is duly labelled; and from 15 to 25 trees are usually packed in each matted bundle.

Where trees are requested for exportation, they are carefully packed in matts, casks, or boxes, so as to be sent to Europe, the West-Indies, or any part of America, with perfect safety.

All packages of trees are delivered at Crane-wharf, New-York, by water, free of freight; and, when particularly desired by persons at a distance, they will be shipped to any port they may designate; and agreements have been made with the lines of packets to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, to take the bundles of trees at a very moderate freight.

American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, or their Seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, (of which Catalogues are published distinct from the present,) will be supplied in assortments from $5 to $500.

Scions of the various Fruit trees for ingrafting, packed in the most portable and secure manner, will be furnished at 50 cents per dozen, but no less than a dozen of any one kind can be supplied.

The prices for trees, &c. are, by mutual agreement, the same with other establishments in the vicinity. Trees of extra large size will be charged in proportion.

The proper seasons for transplanting trees are the months of October, November, and December, in autumn; and March, and April, in the spring. For Bulbous flower roots, the best season is from July to October inclusive. Green-house plants can be forwarded with safety at any season, except the winter months.

It seems almost superfluous to remark, that all trees and plants in this Catalogue, not particularly designated as tender, are hardy.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of either of the agents, and orders left with them, or forwarded (post paid) to the proprietor, will meet attention; but it is expected that persons forwarding orders otherwise than through an agent, will designate some person in New-York, who will be responsible for the payment.

N. B. It is expected that no persons having similar establishments, will copy the Treatise, or other remarks attached to this Catalogue, without crediting the source.

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CATALOGUE

Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Green-House Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. to which is added a Catalogue of American Indigenous Trees and Plants, botanically arranged; cultivated and for sale at the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.

WILLIAM PRINCE, *Proprietor.*

Agents for receiving Orders for Trees, &c.

Messrs. T. & J. Swords,	*New-York.*
Messrs. Smith & Willard,	*Albany.*
Mr. Anthony Finley,	*Philadelphia.*
Mr. Charles R. Pearce,	*Baltimore.*
Messrs. Davis & Force,	*Washington.*
Mr. James Heron,	*Richmond.*
Mr. Thomas Balls,	*Norfolk.*
Mr. Robert W. Brown,	*Wilmington.*
Mr. Joseph Simmons,	*Charleston.*
Mr. Alexander M. Keb,	*Savannah.*
Messrs. Winter & M'Call,	*New-Orleans.*
Messrs. Winthrop & Stratton,	*Mobile.*
Mr. Joseph Bridge,	*Boston.*
Mr. Gray, (Editor of the Herald)	*Montreal.*

N. B. All orders must be post paid.

APPLES, 37½ Cents. Pyrus *malus.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

[In the arrangement of the Apples I have thought best to place those which are peculiarly adapted for Cider in a separate division—there is but little doubt, however, that many of those kinds, now more particularly esteemed for the table, may, on trial, prove extremely good for Cider also; where such trials have already proved successful, it is designated.]

Table Fruit.

C denotes those which have proved good for cider also.
P ——— those which are proper for preserving.
O ——— those which are ornamental only.

1 YELLOW harvest, *the earliest of apples, fit for tarts in June, and an excellent table fruit* ripe in July.
2 Sine qua non do
3 White juneating do
4 Red juneating do
5 Large early bough August.
6 Summer rose, P do
7 Summer queening, P do
8 Large red and green sweeting, *weighs a pound* do
9 Dwarf paradise do
10 Marygold do
11 Maiden's blush, P August and September.
12 Summer pearmain, P do
13 Large white sweeting September.
14 Red calville, *calville rouge d'été* do
15 Siberian crab, *Pyrus prunifolia. This fruit, which is crimson and yellow, is peculiarly beautiful*, P do
16 Cherry crab, *Pyrus baccata*, P do
17 Double blossom Chinese, *Pyrus spectabilis, with clusters of flowers like roses*, O 50 cents do
18 Scarlet flowering Japan, *Pyrus japonica*, O $2 do
19 English codlin, P September and October.
20 Autumn bough do
21 Red bough do
22 Transparent, *pomme transparente*, or *pomme de glace* do
23 Gros drap d'or September to November.
24 Large fall pippin, *weighs a pound* Sept. to Dec.
25 Corlies' sweeting, C do
26 Aromatic russet October and November.
27 Fama gusta, *from Cyprus* do
28 Autumn pearmain do
29 Loan's pearmain do
30 American nonpareil, *doctor apple* do
31 Monstrous bellflower do
32 Hawthorndean October to January.
33 Rambo, or Romanite, P do
34 Catline *of Maryland*, C do
35 Pear shaped do

36 Newtown Spitzenburgh *ripe from* Oct. to Jan.
37 Rose, *pomme de rose, or gros api* do
38 Monstrous pippin, *ox apple, or New-York gloria mundi*, P do
39 Newark king do
40 Morgan October to February.
41 Red sweet pippin November to January.
42 Cumberland spice November to February.
43 Bullock pippin, *or sheepnose* do
44 French red reinette November to March.
45 Golden reinette, *reinette doré*, C do
46 Ruckman's pearmain, C do
47 Federal pearmain do
48 Golden pearmain, C do
49 Royal pearmain, C do
50 Winter sweet pearmain do
51 Quince do
52 Reinette-grise do
53 Belden, *or red cheek* do
54 Queen's apple do
55 Red Baldwin pippin do
56 Cathead greening, P do
57 Red jellyflower do
58 Lemon pippin do
59 Margill do
60 Surprise, *yellow outside, and red to the core within* do
61 English nonpareil do
62 Seek-no-farther do
63 Royal russet, *or leather coat*, do
64 White calville, *calville blanche d'hyver*, P do
65 Æsopus Spitzenburgh, *considered by many inferior to none* do
66 Flushing Spitzenburgh do
67 Lady apple, *pomme d'api, greatly admired* do
68 Red winter sweeting do
69 Priestly, P do
70 Yellow bellflower do
71 Black, *pomme noire* do
72 Vandevere, P do

73 Dickskill — *ripe from* Nov. to March.
74 Swaar — do
75 Craam — do
76 Pomme gris, *grey apple*, — do
77 Wine, C P — do
78 Red spice, *fenouillet rouge, bardin, or pomme d'anis* — do
79 Yellow spice, *fenouillet jaune, or petit drap d'or* — do
80 Lady's finger — November to April.
81 Ribston pippin, P — do
82 Pennock's large red winter — do
83 Rhode-Island greening, *weighs a pound* — do
84 Jersey greening — November to June.
85 English golden pippin — do
86 Moore's sweeting
87 Green everlasting
88 Red everlasting
89 Boston russeting, *Roxbury russeting* — *These apples have been preserved sound above a year*, December to June.
90 Green Newtown pippin. *This apple is considered unrivalled; none stands higher as a table fruit, and no cider is superior to what is made of it, when the fruit is well-ripened*, C — do
91 Yellow Newtown pippin, C P — do
92 Carthouse, *or Gilpin*, C — January to June.
93 Redling — do
94 Tewksbury winter blush — January to July.

Cider Apples.

T denotes those that are good table fruit also.
P ——— those that are best for preserving.

95 Wetherill's white sweeting, T — *ripe in* September.
96 Poveshon — September and October.
97 Hagloe crab, P — September to November.
98 Greyhouse, T — October and November.
99 Fort Magee crab, P — do
100 Sweet scented crab, P — do
101 Hughes' Virginia crab — do

102	Gloucester white *of Virginia*, T	Oct. and Nov.
103	Cann	do
104	Graniwinkle	do
105	Roane's white crab	October to January.
106	Styre	do
107	Winesap, T	do
108	Campfield, *or Newark sweeting*	do
109	Hertfordshire red streak, P	Nov. to February.
110	Cooper's russeting, T P	November to March.
111	Harrison's Newark	do

PEARS, 37½ Cents. Pyrus *communis*. Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Pentagynia*.

[The varieties of pears are so numerous, that the European and American kinds together would form a list of several hundreds. A succession of the best kinds, or what is termed in France the *circle of pears*, affording the best sorts for the table and for culinary purposes, throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds.]

M denotes melting pears.
B ——— baking pears.
P ——— perry pears.

1	Primitive	*ripe in* July.
2	Supreme, *little musk, or bellissime d'été*	do
3	Early sugar	do
4	Green chisel, *citron de carmes, or madeleine*, M	do
5	Red muscadelle, *twice bearing*, M	do
6	Summer beauty	do
7	Sugartop, *July, or harvest*	do
8	Petit muscat, *sept en gueule, or early cluster*	do
9	Jargonelle, M	August.
10	Cuisse madame	do
11	Skinless, *early rousselette, poire sans peau, or fleur de Guignes*, M	do
12	Avorat, *August muscat, or poire royale*, M	do
13	Fondante d'été, *summer melting*, M	do
14	Windsor, M	do
15	Summer rousselette, *gros rousselette, or roi d'été*	do
16	Late green chisel, M	do
17	Gross blanquet, *or mussette d'Anjou*, M	do
18	Muscat robert, *muscat d'ambre, or poire à la reine*	do

19 Musk summer bon chretien, *bell pear, or bon chretien d'été musqué*, M — *ripe in* August.
20 Summer bergamot, *bergamotte d'été, or Milan*, M — do
21 Salviati — do
22 Epargne, *beau present, or St. Samson*, M — do
23 Julienne, *archduc d'été, or summer beurré* — do
24 Aurate — do
25 Red bergamot, *bergamotte rouge, or crasanne d'été* — do
26 Ognonet, *or brown admired* — September.
27 Autumn golden russet — do
28 Royal summer, *royale d'été* — do
29 Perfumed, *parfum d'aout* — do
30 Mouille bouche, *verte longue, or great mouth water* — do
31 Striped dean, *verte longue panachée, or culotte de Suisse* — do
32 Rousselette de Rheims, *petit rousselette, musk, or spice*, M — do
33 Brown Beurré, *beurré grise*, M — do
34 Golden Beurré, *beurré doré*, M — do
35 Bloody, *la sanguinole*, B — do
36 Cassolette, *or muscat vert* — do
37 Orange bergamot, B — do
38 Lowree's bergamot, M — do
39 Autumn bergamot, M — do
40 Broca's bergamot, M — do
41 Gansel's bergamot, M — do
42 Crasanne bergamot, M — do
43 Rockland — do
44 Buffum's, M — do
45 Washington, M — September and October.
46 Virgalieu, *Doyenné, St. Michel, Dean's pear, or beurré blanc*, M — do
47 Pope's scarlet major — do
48 Pope's quaker — do
49 White and grey Messire Jean — October.
50 Poir de prince, *or the prince's pear* — do
51 Brest melting, *fondante de Brest*, M — do
52 Seckle, *by many thought superior to all others*, M — do
53 Doyenné gris, *late virgalieu*, M — do

54 Prince's virgalieu, M *ripe in* Oct.
55 Rosewater, *callot-rosat* do
56 Autumn bon chretien, *bon chretien d'automne* do
57 Autumn bounty, M do
58 Woolly, *or sage leaved, Pyrus pollveria, ornamental* do
59 Vine, *or lady's, poire de vigne, or de demoiselle* Nov.
60 Colmar, *manna, or bergamotte tardive*, Nov. to Jan.
61 Swan's egg, M do
62 Newtown virgalieu, M do
63 Winter thorn, *épine d'hyver*, M do
64 Winter achan, M do
65 L'echasserie, *verte longue d'hyver*, M Nov. to Feb.
66 Prince's St. Germain, M do
67 Pound, *poire de livre, has weighed twenty-eight ounces*, B November to March.
68 Virgouleuse, *winter virgalieu, le virgoulé, or poire de glace*, M do
69 St. Germain, *or inconnue Lafare, of very superior flavour, and in eating the whole winter* do
70 German muscat, *muscat Allemand*, M do
71 Double blossom, B $1 do
72 Spanish bon chretien, *bon chretien d'Espagne*, B do
73 Amadot, *l'amadote*, M December and January.
74 Winter rousselette, M do
75 Merveille d'hyver, *petit oin, rousselette d'Anjou, or little lard pear*, M do
76 St. Austin do
77 Louise-bonne, M do
78 Chaumontelle, *beurré d'hyver, or Bezy de Chaumontelle*, M do
79 Catillac, B do
80 Holland bergamot, *or amoselle*, M do
81 Easter bergamot, *bergamotte de pâsque, or terling*, B December to March.
82 Ambrette, M December to March.
83 King's bon chretien do
84 Poir d'auche, M January to March.
85 St. Martial, *or poire angelique*, M do
86 Francreal, *fine gold of winter, fin or d'hyver*, T B do

87 Uvedale's St. Germain, *or Union*, B Jan. to March.
88 Royal winter, *royale d'hyver*, M January to April.
89 Winter bon chretien, *bon chretien d'hyver*, B do
90 Treasure, *tresor d'amour* January to May.
91 Sarasin do
92 Taunton squash, P
93 Besberry, P
94 Barland, P
94 Alduira, P
Said to afford Perry equal to Champaign.

Some select kinds are propagated on Quince stocks, for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

CHERRIES, 50 Cents. Prunus *Cerasus.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

* denotes fruit of very large size.

1 Early May *ripe in* May.
2 Early Richmond do
3 May duke May and June.
4 *Fraser's black tartarian June.
5 Fraser's white tartarian do
6 Black heart do
7 White heart do
8 Turkey heart do
9 American heart do
10 Harrison's heart do
11 Ronald's black heart, *Ronald's superb, or Circassian* July.
12 China heart do
13 Gascoign's heart do
14 Lion's heart do
15 *Ox heart do
16 *Bleeding heart do
17 Amber heart do
18 Lundie Gean do
19 Transparent Gean do
20 Lukeward do
21 Graffion do
22 *Yellow Spanish do

23 Late Spanish — *ripe in* July.
24 Black corone, *or caroon* — do
25 Late duke — do
26 Arch duke — do
27 *Prince's duke — do
28 Carnation, *best for preserving* — do
29 Tradescant's — do
30 Mazard — do
31 Honey — do
32 Hertfordshire white — do
33 Hertfordshire black, *late black heart* — July & August.
34 Red bigarreau — do
35 White bigarreau, *Turkey bigarreau* — do
36 Elk horn — do
37 Kentish, *common red* } *for tarts* — do
38 Black morello
39 Large English morello
40 *Plumstone morello
41 Cornelian, *long scarlet fruit, Cornus maseula* — Aug.
42 American bird cherry, *Prunus virginiana* — do
43 Weeping } *ornamental* — do
44 French double blossom, *very large flowers*
45 English double blossom, *smaller flowers*
46 Perfumed, *Prunus mahaleb*
47 All saints, *pendant flowering cluster*

A few select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers, on Morello stocks.

PLUMS, 50 Cents. Prunus *domestica.*
Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

† denotes those of large size.
* ——— those of superior flavour.

1 Early yellow, *jaune hative, or white primordian* — *ripe in* July.
2 *Cherry, *myrobalan, or prune cerizete* — do
3 Red chicasaw — do
4 Yellow chicasaw — do

5 Early damask, *Morocco, or damas noir* August.
6 Early coral } *Native fruits of great beauty,*
7 Golden drop } *and good bearers.* do
8 Précoce de Tours, *early Tours* do
9 Azure hative, *early azure* do
10 *Early sweet damson, *or damascene* do
11 Chinese double flowering, $1 do
12 *Burlington red do
13 French copper do
14 †Blue Holland do
15 *Drap d'or, *cloth of gold, or mirabelle double* do
16 Blue perdrigon September.
17 †True German prune, $1 do
18 Elfreth's prune do
19 †Red imperial, *red bonum magnum* do
20 †Yellow egg, *white bonum magnum, white imperial, or Mogul* do
21 *Large queen Claudia, *grosse reine Claude, or Dauphine* do
22 Little queen Claudia, *petite reine Claude* do
23 *†Bolmer's Washington. *This justly celebrated gage plum has weighed near four ounces.* $1 50 do
24 *†Flushing gage, *next in size to the above,* $1 do
25 *Green gage, *gros damas vert* do
26 *Blue gage do
27 *Red gage do
28 *Yellow gage do
29 *White gage do
30 †Large red Orleans, *purple egg* do
31 *†Smith's Orleans do
32 *Apricot plum, *prune abricotée* do
33 Fotheringham do
34 Muscle do
35 Cheston do
36 *Red diaper, *roche-corbon, or diaprée rouge* do
37 Mangeron do
38 Mirabelle do
39 Red beach, *Prunus maritima* do
40 Black sloe, *Prunus spinosa* do
41 St. Catherine October.

42 Winesour *of Yorkshire* — *ripe in* October.
43 Monsieur's, *or Wentworth* — do
44 *Imperatrice violette, *Empress, late red imperial, or prune d'Altesse* — do
45 Late cluster — October and November.
46 White damson, *or damascene* — do
47 Winter damson, *or damascene* — November.
48 Carolina evergreen, *Prunus caroliniensis*
49 American dwarf, *or sand cherry, Prunus depressa* — ornamental — do
50 Dwarf cluster

A few select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

APRICOTS, 37½ Cents. Prunus *Armeniaca.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Earliest French — *ripe in* July.
2 Early masculine, *abricot-précoce, or hatif-musqué* — do
3 Large early — do
4 Breda — do
5 Apricot de Nancy — do
6 Peach, *abricot-pêche, very superior* — August.
7 Brussels — do
8 White, *or blanche* — do
9 Gold-blotched leaved, *abricot à feuilles panachées* — do
10 Algiers — do
11 Orange — do
12 Grover's breda — do
13 Moorpark, *or Anson's* — do
14 Turkey — do
15 Black, *or the Pope's, noir du Pape* — do
16 Double orange, *abricot-double*, $1 — do

A few select kinds are cultivated for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

PEACHES, 37½ Cents. Amygdalus *Persica*, Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

[The varieties of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best kinds to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best kinds imported from Europe, as well as from such as have originated in America.]

* denotes those of superior flavour.
† ——— those of remarkable size.
M ——— those which are melting.
C ——— Clingstones or Pavies.

1	Scarlet nutmeg, *avant rouge, or pêche de Troyes*	*ripe in* July.
2	*Yellow nutmeg, *avant jaune*	do
3	Red nutmeg	do
4	*White nutmeg, *avant blanche*	do
5	*Green nutmeg, *early Anne*	do
6	*Sweet water, *or large American nutmeg*, M	Aug.
7	*Red rareripe, M	do
8	*White rareripe, *free stone heath*	do
9	Yellow rareripe, M	do
10	White magdalen, *madeleine blanche*	do
11	Early red, C	do
12	Early white, C	do
13	Portugal, C	do
14	Belle chevreuse, M	do
15	Early Newington, C	do
16	*†Large early, *York rareripe*	do
17	*Grosse mignonne, *veloutée de Merlet*, M	Sept.
18	Petite mignonne, *double de Troyes*	do
19	*Millet's mignonne	do
20	Early purple, *pourprée hative*, M	do
21	Royal George, M	do
22	Royal Charlotte, M	do
23	*Royal Kensington, M	do
24	*†Old mixon	do
25	*Old Newington, C	do
26	*Bourdine, *or narbonne*, M	do
27	*Royal, *la royale*, M	do

28 Montauban, M — *ripe in* September.
29 *†Malta, M — do
30 Noblesse, M — do
31 Cut leaved — do
32 *†Columbia — do
33 Washington, C — do
34 *†Pine apple, C — do
35 *†Kennedy's Carolina, *early lemon*, C — do
36 *†Green Catharine — do
37 *†Red cheek malacoton — do
38 White malacoton — do
39 Bellegarde, *or Galande*, M — do
40 *Orange peach — do
41 Orange, C — do
42 †President — do
43 †Congress, C — do
44 *Late purple, *pourprée tardive, smooth skin'like a nectarine*, M — do
45 *†Late admirable, *Bellis, or belle de Vitry*, C — do
46 White blossom — do
47 *Double blossom, *or rose peach, very ornamental*, 50 *cents* — do
48 Swalsh — do
49 Vanguard, M — do
50 Western Newington, C — do
51 Teton de Venus, M — do
52 *†Lemon peach — do
53 †Lemon, *the largest of peaches*, C — October.
54 †Large red October, C — do
55 Yellow October, C — do
56 White October, C — do
57 †Spanish, C — do
58 Blood peach, *la sanquinole* — do
59 †Blood, *claret clingstone, or la Cardinale*, C — do
60 Late Catharine — do
61 Freestone winter — do
62 Red magdalen, *madeleine rouge de Courson* — do
63 Nivette, *nivette veloutée*, M — do
64 †Barcelona yellow, C — do
65 *†Pompone, *pavie rouge de pompone*, C M — do

66 *†Heath. *This tree should be kept in cultivated ground, and the fruit ripened in the house; it is by many thought superior to all other peaches*, C October and November.
67 Gough's late red, C do
68 White winter, *white at the stone*, C do
69 Green winter, C November and December.
70 Algiers yellow winter, C do
Some select kinds are inoculated low, suitable for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

NECTARINES, 37½ Cents. Amygdalus *Persica, var. fructo glabro.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

C denotes Clingstones.

1 Early scarlet *ripe in* August.
2 Fairchild's early, C do
3 Elruge September.
4 Argyle do
5 Golden, C do
6 Newington, C do
7 Aromatic do
8 Temple's do
9 Red Roman, C do
10 Vermash, do
11 Peterborough do
12 Green, C do
13 White, C October.
Some select kinds are inoculated low for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

ALMONDS, 50 Cents. Amygdalus *communis.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Hard shell, *or bitter* *ripe in* September.
2 Thin shell, *or lady's, amandier des dames* October.
3 Sweet soft shell, *amande Sultane* do
4 Jordan do
5 Double flowering dwarf, *Amygdalus pumila-pleno*

QUINCES, 37½ Cents. Pyrus *Cydonia.*
Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

1	Large orange, *or apple*	*ripe in* September.
2	Pear	October.
3	Portugal	do
4	Winter	November to March.

MULBERRIES, 37½ Cents.
Class, *Monœcia.* Order, *Tetrandria.*

1	Large black European, 50 *cts.*	Morus nigra
2	Red American	—— rubra
3	White Chinese, *or Italian, for silk-worms*	—— alba
4	Japan paper	Broussonetia papyrifera

FIGS, 50 Cents. Ficus *Carica.*
Class, *Polygamia.* Order, *Triœcia.*

1 Early brown, *the best bearer*
2 Large late brown, *or Ischia*
3 Large white Genoa

CURRANTS, 25 Cents.
Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	Large Dutch red	Ribes rubrum
2	Large Dutch white	—— *v. fructo albo*
3	Champagne, *pale red transparent*	—— *v. fructo roseo*
4	Striped leaved, *beautiful, 50 cts.*	—— *v. fol. variegato*
5	Black English	—— nigrum
6	Black American	—— floridum

7 Lewis's fragrant currant, *with yellow flowers of delightful fragrance and black fruit*, 50 *cts.* — Ribes aureum

8 Do. *with red fruit and scentless flowers*, 50 *cts* — —— *v. inodora*

9 Indian currant, *with red fruit in autumn and winter*, 37 *cts.* — Symphoria glomerata

10 Snowberry, *with clusters of beautiful white fruit in autumn, extremely ornamental*, 50 *cts.* — —— racemosa

RASPBERRIES. Rubus *idæus*.
Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

1 English red, *best for brandy*, 10 *cts. ripe in* June and July.
2 English white, 12½ *cts.* do
3 Brentford red, 12½ *cts.* do
4 Brentford white, 12½ *cts.* do
5 Antwerp red, 25 *cts.* July and August.
6 Antwerp white, *or yellow*, 25 *cts.* do
7 Twice bearing cane, 12½ *cts.* July and October.
8 Barnet red, 25 *cts.* July.
9 American black, *Rubus occidentalis*, 10 *cts.* do
10 American white, —— —— *v. albo*, 12½ *cts.* do
11 American red, *Rubus strigosus*, 12½ *cts.* do
12 Canada purple rose flowering, *Rubus odoratus, ornamental*, 25 *cts.* July and August.
13 Chinese double, *white rose flowering*, *Rubus rosæfolius, beautiful*, $1

GOOSEBERRIES, 25 Cents. Ribes *Uva-crispa.* Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

[Of this fruit near 400 varieties have been imported from England, where they excel in its cultivation, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and where they frequently weigh from one to one and a half ounces. The following have been selected on account of their large size, flavour, or time of ripening, and many of them have, in turns, obtained the premiums at the annual exhibitions in England.]

Red.

1 Alcock's king
2 ——— duke of York
3 Brundrit's Atlas
4 Warrington
5 Ironmonger
6 Shaw's Billy Dean
7 Bullfinch
8 Large amber
9 Smooth claret
10 Dean's glory of England
11 Fisher's conqueror
12 Lomax's victory
13 Milling's crown bob
14 Leigh's rifleman
15 Bratherton's pastime
16 Hargraw's major Hill
17 Turner's Lincoln
18 Walker's Bank of England
19 Rumbullion

White.

20 Elephant
21 Snowball
22 Highland
23 White heart
24 Callebank's
25 Crystal
26 Leigh's fiddler
27 Grundy's fowler
28 ——— milk maid
29 Saunder's royal oak
30 Samson's queen Anne
31 Holding's white muslin
32 Hilton's blunderbuss

Yellow.

33 Golden drop
34 Rocket's
35 Long yellow
36 Rough yellow
37 Golden seedling
38 Golden taper
39 Prince of Orange
40 Hutton's goldfinch
41 Royal yellow
42 Taylor's golden talent
43 Hill's royal sovereign
44 Gradwell's ville de Paris

Green.

45 Early hairy
46 Gascoign
47 Walnut
48 Satisfaction
49 Dorrington
50 Ne plus ultra
51 Green oak
52 Duke of Bedford
53 Ribbed
54 Blakeley's chisel
55 Allen's glory of Ratcliffe

GRAPES, 37½ Cents. Vitis *vinifera.* Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Early white muscadine, *or summer sweet water, a great bearer* — *ripe in* August.
2 July grape, *morillon noir hative, or early black cluster* — do
3 Large black cluster — September.
4 Small black cluster, *or Burgundy* — do
5 Miller's Burgundy, *black cluster, or Meunier* — do
6 Auvergne, *true Burgundy, or black Morillon* — do
7 White sweetwater — do
8 Black sweetwater — do
9 Black Madeira — do
10 White Frontignac, *muscat blanc*, $1 — do
11 Black Frontignac, *muscat noir*, 50 *cts.* — October.
12 Red, *or grizzly Frontignac, muscat rouge*, 50 *cts.* — do
13 Black Hamburgh — do
14 Parsley leaved, *or Ciotat*, 50 *cts.* — do
15 Red chasselas, *chasselas rouge*, 50 *cts.* — do
16 Bordeaux purple — do
17 French chocolate-coloured, *great bearer* — do
18 Rhenish, 50 *cts.* — do
19 Red muscadel, *muscadelle rouge*, 50 *cts.* — do
20 White Constantia, $1 — do
21 White Tokay, $1 — do
22 St. Peter's, *black*, 50 *cts.* — do
23 Lombardy, *flame-coloured Tokay*, 50 *cts.* — do
24 Bland's, *pale red* — do

ripe in October.

25 Isabella, *Vitis Isabellæ, from South-Carolina* } *These are very great bearers, will stand the severest cold, and are excellent wine grapes.*

26 Scuppernon, *from North-Carolina* } *These are very great bearers, will stand the severest cold, and are excellent wine grapes.*

27 White fox, *Vitis labrusca* August.

28 Purple fox, ——— do

29 Alexandrian, *Vitis Alexanderi* September.

STRAWBERRIES, 25 Cents per dozen.

Fragaria *vesca*. Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Morrissania, *or early scarlet Virginian, Fragaria virginica* *ripe in* May.

2 English red wood June.

3 English white wood, *white hautboy* do

4 English red hautboy do

5 Large Hudson } *These kinds are cultivated*

6 Red Chili, 37 *cts.* } *for market* June & July,

7 Blush, *or green Chili, fraisier-vert*, 37 *cts.* do

8 Bourbon blush, 50 *cts.* do

9 Pine apple, *fraisier-ananas*, 50 *cts.* do

10 Alpine, *monthly, or everbearing. It is preferable to make a new bed of this kind every year*, 50 *cts.* do

11 Caroline, 50 *cts.* do

12 Black, $1 do

ROSES. Rosa.

Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*

[This favourite flower has been cultivated to such an extent in Europe, that it combines almost every tint of which nature is susceptible, and some of their collections contain above 400 superb varieties. The following have been selected on account of their fragrance, size, beauty, singularity, or delicacy, and the original plants of many of these kinds cost from $1 60 cents to $4 75 cents each, exclusive of the expenses and risk attending importation. A distinct catalogue of roses exclusively, containing near 200 other kinds, may be had by amateurs, and it is intended hereafter to keep a permanent stock of 300 select varieties.]

N. B. It may be well to observe that all roses will stand our winters in the open air.

1 Early cinnamon, *or May*, 25 *cts.*
2 Early red Scotch, 25 *cts.*
3 Dwarf Burgundy, *button, or shell rose*, 37 *cts.*
4 Red officinal, *or conserve*, 25 *cts.*
5 Double velvet, 37 *cts.*
6 Semidouble velvet, 37 *cts.*
7 Dark marbled, 50 *cts.*
8 Copper-coloured, *or changeable*, 37 *cts.*
9 Moss Provence, *red*, $1
10 Blush moss, $1
11 White moss, $5
12 Unique white Provence, *very beautiful*, $1 50
13 Cabbage *ditto* 50 *cts.*
14 Royal cabbage *ditto* 50 *cts.*
15 Royal Welsh *ditto* $1
16 Scarlet *ditto* $1
17 Dutch *ditto* 75 *cts.*
18 Common *ditto* 50 *cts.*
19 Single *ditto* 37 *cts.*
20 Double yellow, $1
21 Double dwarf yellow, $1 50
22 Single yellow, $1
23 Straw-coloured Scotch, $2
24 Yellow and red Austrian, *red above and yellow beneath*, $1
25 Yellow mottled, *red blotched with yellow*, $2
26 Blush Austrian, 50 *cts.*
27 Pompone, *extremely delicate*, $1

28 Rose de Meux, *small cluster*, 50 *cts.*
29 Blush Belgick, 50 *cts.*
30 Common white, 37 *cts.*
31 Spineless virgin, *or white thornless*, $1
32 Red thornless, 37 *cts.*
33 Great maiden's blush, 50 *cts.*
34 Minor maiden's blush, 75 *cts.*
35 Carnation rose, *striped rosa-mundi*, 50 *cts.*
36 Red damask, 37 *cts.*
37 Dark damask, 37 *cts.*
38 White damask, 50 *cts.*
39 York and Lancaster, *or Union, divided white and red*, $1
40 Single American sweet-briar, 25 *cts.*
41 Single European sweet-briar, *or eglantine*, 25 *cts.*
42 Double scarlet *ditto*, $1
43 Double blush *ditto*, $1
44 Double umbelled *ditto*, $1
45 Semidouble *ditto*, $1
46 Yellow *ditto*, $1
47 Red monthly, 75 *cts.*
48 Blush *do.* 75 *cts.*
49 White *do.* 75 *cts.*
50 Striped *do.* $1
51 Four seasons, $1
52 White musk, *or cluster monthly*, 50 *cts.*
53 Blush musk, *or Champney's monthly*, $1
54 Red musk, 50 *cts.*
55 Ranunculus, 75 *cts.*
56 Multiflora, *or garland rose, a vine flowering in wreaths; a single plant will cover the side of a large house, and has been known to produce ten thousand flowers in a season*, 50 *cts.*
57 Single white burnet-leaved, 25 *cts.*
58 Double white burnet-leaved, 50 *cts.*
59 Red hundred leaved, 37 *cts.*
60 Blush *ditto*, 50 *cts.*
61 Singleton's *ditto*, 50 *cts.*
62 Blancy's *ditto*, 50 *cts.*
63 Single Pennsylvania, 25 *cts.*

64 Double Pennsylvania, *autumn flowering, very delicate*, 50 *cts.*
65 Single Carolina, 25 *cts.*
66 Cherokee, *or evergreen Georgia rose*, 50 *cts.*
67 European evergreen, $1
68 Scotch creeping, 50 *cts.*
69 Holyhock, 50 *cts.*
70 Triumphant bizarre, $1
71 Great variegated, $1
72 Small *ditto*, $1
73 Admirable *ditto*, $1
74 Superb *ditto*, $1
75 Variegated beauty, $1
76 Variegated bouquet, $1
77 Variegated belle, $1
78 Variegated ombre, $1
79 Little favourite, 75 *cts.*
80 Dark shell, 75 *cts.*
81 Royal bouquet, 75 *cts.*
82 Wig-shaped, *or perruque*, 75 *cts.*
83 Favourite agate, $1
84 Red agate, *rouge agathe*, $1
85 Mignonne agate, $1
86 Red mignonne, 75 *cts.*
87 Bicolor mignonne, $1
88 Small mignonne, 75 *cts.*
89 Sombre agréable, $1
90 Great Pompadour, 50 *cts.*
91 Pyramidal, 75 *cts.*
92 Celestial, $1
93 Triumphant, $1
94 Delicious, 75 *cts.*
95 Rose à-la-mode, $1
96 Charming beauty, *purple*, $1
97 Brilliant carmine, $1
98 Grand triumphant, $1
99 Great Mogul, $2
100 Lisbon, 75 *cts.*
101 Portland, $1
102 Fiery, $1

103 Nonsuch, 75 *cts.*
104 Atlas, 75 *cts.*
105 Dark superb, $1
106 Brown superb, $1
107 Imperial superb, $1
108 Pearl of the east, $1
109 Delicate dwarf, $2
110 King of Rome, $2
111 Kingston's Portugal, 50 *cts.*
112 New Tuscany, $1
113 Dutch Tree, 75 *cts.*
114 Dark pluto, $1
115 Black mottled, $1
116 Black proserpine, $1
117 Grand Turkey, 75 *cts.*
118 Grand Monarch, $1
119 Delicatesse, $1
120 Burning coal, $1
121 Royal scarlet, $1
122 Stadtholder, 75 *cts.*
123 Blush gloria-mundi, 50 *cts.*
124 Early blush, 75 *cts.*
125 Royal blush, 75 *cts.*
126 Dutch blush, 75 *cts.*
127 Minor blush, 75 *cts.*
128 Great purple, 75 *cts.*
129 Bright purple, 75 *cts.*
130 Grand purple, 75 *cts.*
131 Monstrous purple, 75 *cts.*
132 Crowned rose, $1
133 Purple crown, $1
134 Great crimson crown, $1
135 Purple crimson, $1
136 Imperial crimson, $1
137 Brilliant crimson, $1
138 Large crimson, 75 *cts.*
139 Royal crimson, 75 *cts.*
140 Dark violet, $1
141 Delightful violet, $1
143 Pompous violet, $1

143 Red and violet, *violet et rouge*, 75 *cts.*
144 Rose of Sharon, 50 *cts.*
145 Apple bearing, 37 *cts.*
146 Royal virgin, 50 *cts.*
147 White fragrant, 50 *cts.*
148 Red fragrant, 50 *cts.*
149 Gordon's new, 75 *cts.*
150 Brown's fairmaid, 75 *cts.*
151 Emperor, $1
152 King, 50 *cts*
153 Queen, 50 *cts.*
154 Noble, 75 *cts.*
155 Bishop, 50 *cts.*
156 Stebon, 50 *cts.*
157 Blandy, 75 *cts.*
158 Carmine, $1
159 Great royal, 37 *cts.*
160 Rosa blanda, *or Hudson's bay*, $1

EVERBLOOMING, OR MONTHLY ROSES.

161 China pale red, *or Otaheite*, 50 *cts.*
162 —— crimson. $1
163 —— dark marbled, *or Hamilton*, 50 *cts.*
164 —— purple velvet, *or semperflorens*, 50 *cts.*
165 —— Rosa odorata, *or sweet scented, of exquisite fragrance*, $2
166 —— dwarf cluster, *very small and delicate*, $2
167 —— tea scented, $2
168 —— flesh coloured, *or blush velvet*, $1
169 —— hundred leaved, $1
170 —— single flowering, $1

HONEYSUCKLES, 25 Cents. Lonicera. Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Early sweet Italian
2 Early Tartarian
3 English Woodbine
4 Striped monthly, *or white fragrant*, 37 *cts.*

5 Scarlet trumpet monthly, *or evergreen*
6 Oak-leaved, 37 *cts.*
7 Variegated oak-leaved, 37 *cts.*
8 English fly
9 American villose, *or blue berried*, $1
10 American ciliated, $1
11 Diervilla, *or Acadian honeysuckle*, 37 *cts.*
12 Pink azalea, *or upright woodbine*
13 White fragrant azalea, 37 *cts.*
14 Yellow Pontic azalea, 75 *cts.*
15 Double flowering azalea, $2

FOREST TREES of the first class and largest growth, esteemed for their foliage, flowers, or fruit, 37½ Cents, except those noted.

1 White flowering horse chestnut, 50 *cts.*	Aesculus hippocastanum
2 Yellow flowering do. 50 *cts.*	——— flava
3 Sugar maple, 50 *cts.*	Acer saccharinum
4 Scarlet do. *with clusters of showy flowers in March*	—— rubrum
5 Norway maple, 50 *cts.*	—— platanoides
6 European sycamore, 50 *cts.*	—— pseudoplatanus
7 European autumn flowering alder, 50 *cts.*	Alnus glutinosa
8 European cut leaved do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. lasciniata*
9 Scotch weeping birch, *of poetic celebrity*, 50 *cts.*	Betula alba-*pendula*
10 Yellow birch	——— excelsa
11 Canada canoe birch	——— papyracea
12 Black birch, 25 *cts.*	——— lenta
13 Paper birch, 25 *cts.*	——— populifolia
14 Spanish chesnut, *with large eatable fruit*, 50 *cts.*	Castanea vesca
15 American do. 25 *cts.*	——— americana
16 Catalpa, *much admired for its showy flowers*, 50 *cts.*	Catalpa syringæfolia

17	American cypress, *of fine appearance and very quick growth*, 50 *cts.*	Cupressus disticha
18	European ash, *very stately, and of rapid growth*, 50 *cts.*	Fraxinus excelsior
19	Honey locust, *or thorny acacia*	Gleditschia triacanthos
20	Thornless, do.	——— *v. inermis*
21	Kentucky coffee, *or bonduc, of singular growth, with spikes of purple flowers*, 50 *cts.*	Gymnocladus canadensis
22	Madeira nut, *or English walnut*, 50 *cts.*	Juglans regia
23	French double do. $1	——— *v. major*
24	Round black walnut	——— nigra
25	Butternut	——— cinerea
26	Pecan, *or Illinois nut*, 50 *cts.*	——— olivæformis
27	Hiccory nuts, *eight species, each* 25 *cts.*	
28	Sassafras, 25 *cts.*	Laurus sassafras
29	Maple-leaved sweet gum	Liquidamber styraciflua
30	Tulip tree, *or white wood, very stately and ornamental*, 50 *cts.*	Liriodendron tulipifera
31	Pride of India, *with clusters of purple flowers, and very beautiful foliage*, 50 *cts.*	Melia azedarach
32	European larch, *or deciduous fir*, 50 *cts.*	Pinus larix
33	American do. *or hackmatack*, 50 *cts.*	——— pendula
34	American plane, *sycamore, or buttonwood*, 25 *cts.*	Platanus occidentalis
35	Oriental plane, 50 *cts.*	——— orientalis
36	Lombardy poplar	Populus dilatata
37	White leaved do. *or abele, very ornamental*, 50 *cts.*	——— alba

38	Athenian do.	Populus græca
39	Balsam do. *or tacmahac*	——— balsamifera
40	Carolina do. *or cotton tree*	——— angulata
41	American aspen, do.	——— trepida
42	Canada do.	——— monilifera
43	Water do.	——— heterophylla
44	American bird cherry, 50 *cts.*	Prunus virginiana
45	English royal oak, *celebrated for being the refuge of King Charles II.* 50 *cts.*	Quercus robur
46	Lucombe's oak, $1	——— *v. exoniensis*
47	Fox's white oak. *These are raised from seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached; which trees are still in a thriving state at Flushing*	——— alba
48	Willow-leaved oak, 50 *cts.*	——— phellos
49	American oaks, *twenty-two species, each* 25 *cts.*	
40	Common locust, *a superior timber tree,* 25 *cts.*	Robinia pseudacacia
51	—— *seedlings, 2 feet high,* $3 *per* 100	
52	——do. 4 do. $5 *per* 100	
53	Weeping willow, 37 *to* 50 *cts.*	Salix babylonica
54	Upright green willow	—— alba
55	Yellow willow	—— vitellina
56	European linden, *or lime, much admired, and very ornamental,* 50 *cts.*	Tilia europæa
57	American do. *or basswood,* 50 *cts.*	—— americana
58	English elm, *much admired,* 50 *cts.*	Ulmus campestris
59	Scotch, *or witch elm,* 50 *cts.*	—— montana

FOREST TREES of the second class, and middling growth, esteemed for their foliage and flowers, 37½ Cents, except those noted.

1 Sensitive tree, *with beautiful foliage*, 50 *cts.*	Acacia julibrissin
2 Silver striped sycamore, *very ornamental*, $1	Acer pseudoplatanus, *fol. arg. varieg.*
3 Scarlet flowering horse chesnut, 50 *cts.*	Aesculus pavia
4 Double rose flowering peach, 50 *cts.*	Amygdalus persica. *pl.*
5 Papaw, *or custard apple*, 50 *cts.*	Anona glabra
6 Prickly ash, *angelica, or Herculus's club*	Aralia spinosa
7 European Judas tree, *with very showy flowers, which appear before the leaves*, 50 *cts.*	Cercis siliquastrum
8 American do. *with flowers as above*, 50 *cts.*	——— canadensis
9 Snowdrop, *or white fringe tree, with flowers resembling cut paper*, 50 *cts.*	Chionanthus virginica
10 White flowering dogwood, 25 *cts.*	Cornus florida
11 White leaf, *or white beam*, 50 *cts.*	Cratægus aria
12 Laburnum, *much admired for its clusters of bright yellow flowers*, 50 *cts.*	Cytisus laburnum
13 Scotch do. 50 *cts.*	——— alpinus
14 Persimmon, *or American medlar*, 50 *cts.*	Diospyros virginica
15 European beech	Fagus sylvatica
16 Purple, *or copper leaved beech*, $1	——— *v. purpurea*
17 Weeping ash, *of singular appearance*, 50 *cts.*	Fraxinus excelsior-*pendula*

18 Curled-leaved ash, *of very curious growth*, 50 *cts.*	Fraxinus atra
19 Umbrella magnolia, *with very large white fragrant flowers*, 50 *cts.*	Magnolia tripetela
20 Glaucous magnolia, *with flowers of exquisite fragrance*, 50 *cts.*	——— glauca
21 Double flowering do. $3	——— *v. pleno*
22 Spendid magnolia, *with leaves three feet long, and flowers twelve inches in diameter, of a delightful fragrance*, $2	——— macrophylla
23 Great flowering evergreen magnolia, $1	——— grandiflora
24 Blue flowering magnolia, *or cucumber tree*, 50 *cts.*	——— acuminata
25 Ear-leaved magnolia, $2	——— auriculata
26 Yellow flowering magnolia, $3	——— cordata
27 German, *or Dutch medlar*, 50 *cts.*	Mespilus germanica
28 Double rose flowering cherry, 50 *cts.*	Prunus cerasus, *pl.*
29 Snowy medlar, *so called from its being covered with white flowers early in spring*	Pyrus botryapium
30 Chinese double rose flowering apple, 50 *cts.*	—— spectabilis
31 Japan scarlet flowering do. $2	—— japonica
32 Venetian sumach, *or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during summer with tufts of russet-coloured down, and forms the most singular ornament of the garden*, 50 *cts.*	Rhus cotinus

33 European tanners' sumach, *of quick growth, with leaves 4 feet long*, 50 *cts.*	Rhus coriaria
34 Purple acacia, *with clusters of beautiful flowers*	Robinia viscosa
35 Black willow, *of singular appearance*	Salix nigra
36 English common osier	—— viminalis
37 English basket osier	—— fissa
38 European mountain ash, *or Scotch Roan, very much admired both for the beauty of its foliage and its clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain on many months*, 50 *cts.*	Sorbus aucuparia
39 American mountain ash, 50 *cts.*	——— americana
40 Bastard mountain ash, 50 *cts.*	——— hybrida
41 European sorb, *or service-tree*, 50 *cts.*	——— domestica
42 Tooth-ache tree, *or thorny ash*	Zanthoxylum fraxineum

SHRUBS, esteemed for their flowers, foliage or fruit, 25 Cents, except those noted.

Those marked thus † require a slight protection in winter.

1 Dwarf white flowering horse chesnut, 50 *cts.*	Aesculus macrostachya
2 Indigo shrub, *with spikes of blue flowers*, 37 *cts.*	Amospha fructicosa
3 Double flowering almond, *beautiful*, 50 *cts.*	Amygdalus pumila, *pleno*
4 Andromeda, *many species*	Andromeda, *sp.*
5 Southern wood	Artemesia abrotanum

6	Groundsel tree, *covered in autumn with white feathered tufts, very ornamental,* 50 *cts.*	Baccharis halimifolia
7	Barberry, *for preserves*	Berberis canadensis
8	Purple flowering Calycanthus, *or sweet scented shrub,* 50 *cts.*	Calycanthus floridus
9	Brown flowering do. 50 *cts.*	—— —— glaucus
10	Chinquapin, *or dwarf garden chesnut,* 50 *cts.*	Castanea pumila
11	Prince's ditto, *with large fruit,* 50 *cts.*	—— *v. Princei*
12	Clethra, *with very fragrant flowers in autumn*	Clethra alnifolia
13	Yellow flowering Bladder-senna, *blooming both in spring and autumn,* 37 *cts.*	Colutea arborescens
14	Red flowering do. 50 *cts.*	—— cruenta
15	Scorpion senna, *or red Coronilla,* 37 *cts.*	Coronilla emerus
16	Sweet fern, *leaves very fragrant*	Comptonia asplenifolia
17	Double yellow Japan globe flower, *blooming beautifully in wreaths,* $1	Corchorus japonicus
18	Bloody dogwood, *in autumn and winter the branches are of a beautiful crimson,* 37 *cts.*	Cornus sanguinea
19	Blue berried do. 37 *cts.*	—— sericea
20	Cornelian cherry, *with long scarlet fruit in autumn, very ornamental,* 50 *cts.*	—— mascula
21	English filbert	Corylus avellana
22	Large Spanish do. *or Barcelona nut,* 37 *cts.*	—— *v. major*
23	American hazelnut	—— americana

24 European common hawthorn Cratægus oxycantha
25 Double white flowering hawthorn, *with beautiful flowers resembling small roses, which change to purple*, 50 *cts.* ——— *v. pleno*
26 Scarlet flowering hawthorn 50 *cts.* ——— *v. roseo*
27 Cluster flowered Cytisus, 50 *cts.* Cytisus capitatus
28 Sessile leaved do. 50 *cts.* ——— sesilifolius
29 Pink mezereon, *blooming in March, with flowers of delightful fragrance* Daphne mezereum
30 White flowering do. 50 *cts.* ——— *v. album*
31 Trailing daphne, $1 ——— cneorum
32 American strawberry tree, *or burning bush* Euonymus americanus
33 European broad leaved do. 50 *cts.* ——— europœus
34 Franklinia, *with flowers of delightful fragrance*, $1 Gordonia pubescens
35 Snowdrop, *or silver bell, with wreaths of beautiful flowers in April*, 50 *cts.* Halesia tetraptera
36 Witch hazel, *blooming in autumn*, 50 *cts.* Hamamelis virginica
37 Single white althæa frutex Hibiscus syriacus
38 Single red do. ——— *v. rubro*
39 Double purple do. 37 *cts.* ——— *v. purp. pl.*
40 Doule white do. 37 *cts.* ——— *v. albo. pl.*
41 Double pheasant-eyed do. 50 *cts.* ——— *v. bicolor*
42 Variegated leaved do. 50 *cts.* ——— *v. fol. varieg.*
43 Changeable Hydrangea, *purple and rose-coloured, very showy & ornamental*, 50 *cts.* Hydrangea hortensis
44 White flowering do. ——— vulgaris
45 Oak leaved do. 50 *cts.* ——— quercifolia

46	St. John's wort, *with showy flowers*, 37 *cts.*	Hypericum kalmianum
47	Virginian Itea, 50 *cts.*	Itea virginica
48	European small leaved yellow Jasmine, 37 *cts.*	Jasminum humile
49	Italian large leaved yellow do. 37 *cts.*	——— fructicans
50	Gold striped Jasmine, 1 dollar	———officinale, *v.*
51	†India Lagerstrœmia, *curious and extremely beautiful*, 50 *cts.*	Lagerstrœmia indica
52	Spice wood, *or wild alspice*	Laurus benzoin
53	Willow leaved do. 50 *cts.*	——— æstivalis
54	Common privet, *or prim*	Ligustrum vulgare
55	Candleberry myrtle, *the berries are used in making candles, and impart an agreeable fragrance*	Myrica cerifera
56	Sweet gale, 37 *cts.*	——— gale
57	Cranberry	Oxycoccus macrocarpus
58	Carolina large flowering syringa, 37 *cts.*	Philadelphus inodorus
59	European fragrant do.	——— coronarius
60	Double flowering do. 75 *cts.*	——— *v. pleno*
61	Striped leaved do. *beautiful*, 75 *cts.*	——— *v. varieg.*
62	Shrubby cinquefoil, 37 *cts.*	Potentilla fructicosa
63	Winterberry, *covered in autumn and winter with bright scarlet berries*	Prinos verticillatos
64	Dwarf cluster flowering plum, 50 *cts.*	Prunus depressa
65	English black thorn, *or sloe*, 50 *cts.*	——— spinosa
66	Trefoil tree, 37 *cts.*	Ptelia trifoliata
67	†Single crimson flowering fruit bearing pomegranate, 50 *cts.*	Punica granatum

68	†Double crimson flowering pomegranate, *very ornamental*, 50 *cts.*	Punica granatum *pl.*
69	†White flowering do. $1	——— *v. albo*
70	†Yellow flowering do. $1	——— *v. flavo*
71	†Dwarf crimson do. *producing a multitude of flowers*, 50 *cts.*	——— nana
72	Woolly, *or sage leaved pear* 50 *cts.*	Pyrus pollveria
73	Christ's thorn, *of the Holy Land*, 50 *cts.*	Rhamnus paliurus
74	Lewis' fragrant yellow flowering currant, *with flowers of a delightful odour*, 50 *cts.*	Ribes aureum
75	Rose acacia, *much admired*, 37 *cts.*	Robinia hispida
76	Salt tree robinia, $2	——— halacodendron
77	Purple flowering raspberry	Rubus odoratus
78	Chinese double white do. *extremely beautiful*, $1	——— rosæfolius
79	Japan maiden hair, *or jingo tree*, $2	Salisburia adiantifolia
80	Sweet flowering willow, 37 *cts.*	Salix lucida
81	English variegated willow, *with leaves beautifully mottled*, 37 *cts.*	——— caprea, *varieg.*
82	Parsly-leaved elder, 37 *cts.*	Sambucus nig. apiifol.
83	Striped bittersweet, 75 *cts.*	Solanum dulcamara, *v.*
84	Scotch broom, 37 *cts.*	Spartium scoparium
85	Nine-bark spiræa 37 *cts*	Spiræa opulifolia
86	Red Spiræa	——— tomentosa
87	White do.	——— salicifolia
88	Siberian do. 50 *cts.*	——— lævigata
89	Hypericum-leaved do. *beautiful*, 37 *cts.*	——— hypericifolia
90	Bladder-nut, *producing its seeds in bladders*, 37 *cts.*	Staphylea trifoliata
91	Stewartia, $1	Stewartia marylandica

92 Snowberry, *with clusters of beautiful fruit in autumn, very ornamental*, 50 *cts.*	Symphoria racemosa
93 Indian currant, *with red fruit in autumn and winter*, 37 *cts.*	——— glomerata
94 White lilac	Syringa vulgaris
95 Purple do.	——— *v. purp.*
96 Purple Persian lilac, 50 *cts.*	——— persica
97 White Persian do. $1	——— *v. albo*
98 Chinese cut-leaved do. *very delicate*, 50 *cts.*	——— *v. lasciniata*
99 Siberian lilac, $1	——— sibirica
100 French tamarisk, *much admired*	Tamarix gallica
101 Huckleberry, *many species*	Vaccinium *sp.*
102 Snowball, *or guelder rose*, 37 *cts.*	Viburnum opulus
103 Cranberry viburnum, *with clusters of fruit resembling cranberries*	——— oxycoccus
104 Wayfaring tree, 50 *cts.*	——— lantana
105 Rose leaved viburnum, 37 *cts.*	——— pubescens
106 Chaste tree, *very fragrant*, 37 *cts.*	Vitex agnus-castus
107 Parsly-leaved Zanthorhiza	Zanthorhiza apiifolia

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS, 50 Cents, except those noted.

Those marked thus * require a slight protection in winter.

1	Common box, 12 *cts.*	Buxus sempervirens
2	Silver striped do. 25 *cts.*	—— *v. arg. varieg.*
3	Gold striped do.	—— *v. aur. varieg.*
4	White cedar	Cupressus thyoides
5	European cypress, $1	—— sempervirens
6	*European spurge laurel, $1	Daphne laureola
7	Shrubby horse tail, *of very curious growth*	Ephedra distachya
8	American holly	Ilex opaca
9	Carolina holly, *or Yapan tea*	—— cassine
10	European holly	—— aquifolium
11	*Silver striped do. $1	—— *v. arg. variegato*
12	*Gold striped do. $1	—— *v. aur. variegato*
13	*Gold blotched do. $1	—— *v. aur. maculata*
14	*Box leaved do. $1	—— *v. buxifolia*
15	*Hedgehog do. $1	—— *v. echinatum*
16	*Gold striped hedgehog do. $1	—— *aur.*
17	*Silver striped do. $1	—— *arg.*
18	Swedish upright juniper	Juniperus suecia
19	Red American cedar, 37 *cts.*	—— virginica
20	European savin, *celebrated for its cures of horses*	—— sabina
21	Variegated savin	—— *v. varieg.*
22	Broad leaved kalmia, *or laurel*, 37 *cts.*	Kalmia latifolia
23	Narrow-leaved do. *very delicate*, 37 *cts.*	—— angustifolia
24	*European sweet bay, $1	Laurus nobilis
24	*Narrow-leaved do. $1	—— *v. angustifolia*
26	Carolina bay	—— caroliniensis
27	Italian evergreen privet, 25 *cts.*	Ligustrum vulgare, *v.*
28	Striped leaved do. 37 cts.	—— *v. varieg.*

29	Evergreen thorn, *with scarlet fruit during autumn and winter, very ornamental*, 37 *cts.*	Mespilus pyracantha
30	Balm of Gilead, *or balsam fir, very much admired, 4 feet high*, 50 *cts. 5 to 6 feet high*, 75 *cts.*	Pinus balsamea
31	White, *or Weymouth pine, much admired*, 50 *to* 75 *cts.*	—— strobus
32	Norway spruce fir	—— abies
33	Red spruce fir	—— rubra
34	Black, *or double spruce fir*	—— nigra
35	White spruce fir	—— alba
36	Hemlock, *or drooping spruce fir*	—— canadensis
37	Cedar of Lebanon, $2	—— cedrus
38	European silver fir	—— picea
39	Scotch mountain fir	—— sylvestris
40	Pinaster, *or weeping cluster pine*, $1	—— pinaster
41	Italian stone pine, *with eatable fruit*, $1	—— pinea
42	Siberian stone pine, $2	—— cembra
43	Pitch, *or resin pine*	—— rigida
44	Yellow pine	—— variabilis
45	Phillyrea, *many species*	Phillyrea, *sp.*
46	*Carolina plum, *or wild orange*	Prunus caroliniensis
47	*English laurel	——— laurocerasus
48	*Portugal laurel, $1	——— lusitanica
49	*Spanish cork tree, $1	Quercus suber
50	*English evergreen oak	——— ilex
51	*American live oak	——— virens
52	Purple pontic Rhododendron, *beautiful*	Rhododendron ponticum
53	American do.	——— maximum
54	Alexandrian, *or poetic laurel, of classic celebrity, 1 dollar*	Ruscus racemosus

55	Prickly leaved butcher's broom, $1	Ruscus aculeatus
56	Double leaved do. $1	——— hypoglossum
57	English yew, *the principal ornament of the church-yards in England*	Taxus baccata
58	American do.	—— canadensis
59	Chinese arbor vitæ, *very ornamental*	Thuya orientalis
60	American do.	—— occidentalis

VINES and CREEPERS, for covering walls or arbours, 25 Cents, except where noted.

1	American Ivy	Ampelopsis quinquefolia
2	Heart leaved do. 37 *cts.*	——— cordifolia
3	Pipe vine, *or birthwort, with very large leaves, and flowers like a Dutch pipe*, 50 *cts.*	Aristolochia sipho
4	American atragene, $1	Atragene americana
5	Austrian do. $1	——— austriaca
6	Alpine do. $1	——— alpina
7	Oriental do. $1	——— orientalis
8	Scarlet trumpet creeper	Bignonia radicans
9	Chinese great flowering do. $1	——— grandiflora
10	Cross bearing bignonia, 50 *cts.*	——— crucigera
11	American bittersweet	Celastrus scandens
12	White flowering virgin's bower	Clematis virginica
13	Curled flowered do. 37 *cts.*	——— crispa
14	Red flowering do. 50 *cts.*	——— viticella
15	Blue flowering do. 50 *cts.*	——— *v. cærulea*
16	Double blue do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
17	Brown flowering do. 37 *cts.*	——— ochroleuca
18	Austrian virgin's bower $1	Clematis integrifolia
19	Leather flowered do. 37 *cts.*	——— viorna

20 Upright virgin's bower, 50 *cts.*	Clematis recta
21 Traveller's joy, 50 *cts.*	——— vitalba
22 Carolina yellow jasmine, 50 *cts.*	Gelseminum nitidum
23 Cluster flowering glycine, *beautiful*, 37 *cts.*	Glycine frutescens
24 Evergreen poetic, *or classic ivy*, 37 *cts.*	Hedera helix
25 Striped-leaved do. 50 *cts.*	——— *v. variegata*
26 White flowering jasmine, 37 *cts.*	Jasminum officinale
27 Gold striped do. $1	——— *v. aur. varieg.*
28 Silver striped do. $1	——— *v. arg. varieg.*
29 Honeysuckles. *See page* 32	Lonicera, *sp.*
30 Box thorn, *or matrimony vine, producing its flowers in pairs*	Lycium barbarum
31 Periploca, *or Virginian silk, with very curious flowers*, 37 *cts.*	Periploca græca
32 Multiflora rose, 50 *cts.*	Rosa multiflora
33 Scotch creeping do. 50 *cts.*	—— procera
34 Sweetbriar, *many kinds. See page* 29.	—— rubiginosa
35 White fruited bramble, 50 *cts.*	Rubus fruticosus, *albo*
36 Double rose flowering do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. pleno*
37 English nightshade, *or bittersweet*	Solanum dulcamara
38 Periwinkle, *or evergreen myrtle*	Vinca minor
39 Gold striped do. *with white and blue flowers on the same plant*, 37 *cts.*	—— *v. aur. varieg.*
40 Broad leaved do.	—— major

DWARF APPLES, 50 Cents.

An assortment of some of the best varieties of Apples are cultivated on Paradise stocks, suitable for either Dwarfs or Espaliers, and are very ornamental for walks. &c.

ASPARAGUS.

Roots *per hundred*, $1
Ditto *per thousand*, $8

PÆONIES.

Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Digynia.*

1	Single white Turkish, $1	Pæonia albiflora
2	Single white Siberian, $1	—— sibirica
3	Single white officinal, $1	—— officinalis, *albo*
4	Double white officinal, $1	—— *v. albo. pleno*
5	Single striped, *or changeable*, $1	—— *v. albida*
6	Double striped, *or changeable*, $1	—— *v. albida, pl.*
7	Single crimson officinal, 50 *cts.*	—— *v. rubro*
8	Double crimson do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. rubro pl.*
9	Double purple do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. purpureo pl.*
10	Small purple do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. purp. minor*
11	Pale purple, do. $1	—— *v. roseo*
12	Single rose do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. roseo pl.*
13	Double rose do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. pallido*
14	Female do. $1	—— *v. fœmina*
15	Jagged leaved pink coloured, $1	—— anomala
16	Coral coloured, 50 *cts.*	—— corallina
17	Asiatic crimson, $1	—— peregrina

18	Parsley leaved, $1	Pæonia tenuifolia
19	Double purple fringed flowered, $1	——— fimbriata
20	Single dwarf Spanish, $1	——— humilis
21	Double do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
22	Mule, *or hybrid*, $1	——— hybrida
23	Constantinople purple, $1 50	——— byzantina
24	Dauric, $1	——— daurica
25	Tartarian, $1 50	——— tartarica
26	Chinese double crimson, $8	——— humii
27	Chinese rose coloured tree pæony, *with very splendid flowers*, $5	——— moutan
28	Chinese fragrant purple do. *splendid, and of exquisite sweetness*, $5	——— *v.purp.odorato*
29	Poppy flowered do. *white, with a purple centre*, $10	——— papaveracea

An assortment of 20 kinds of Pæonies $15
An assortment of 12 kinds of do. $9

CARNATIONS. Dianthus *caryophyllus.* Class, *Decandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Large red, 37 *cts.*
2 Large rose, 37 *cts.*
3 Large white, 37 *cts.*
These generally measure from 9 to 10 inches in circumference.

4 Rose striped, 50 *cts.*
5 Purple striped, 37 *cts.*
6 Striped tree, 50 *cts.*
7 Crimson, 50 *cts.*
8 Wellington rose, *rose leaved*, 50 *cts.*
9 Incomparable, *rose flake, rose leaved*, $1
10 British monarch, *rose leaved bizarre*, $1
11 Orange coloured picotee, 75 *cts.*
12 Pheasant eyed, 37 *cts.*

N. B. Many new varieties have recently been received from Europe, which will be stated in the next Catalogue.

PINKS, 25 Cents each.

1	Common garden, *many colours*	Dianthus hortensis
2	Maiden	——— deltoides
3	China, *or Indian*	——— superbus
4	Mule, *or hybrid*	——— hybridus
5	Sweet William	——— barbatus
6	Moss	Phlox setacea
7	Mountain	Silene pensylvanica

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemum *indicum.* Class, *Syngenesia.* Order, *Superflua.*

[This superb flower is deservedly esteemed; being perfectly hardy, and affording a most brilliant display, at a time when the chilling blasts of autumn have left us but the vestiges of departed verdure.]

1 White, 50 *cts.*
2 White quilled, 50 *cts.*
3 Buff changeable, *red and buff flowers on the same plant*, 50 *cts.*
4 Purple, 50 *cts.*
5 Lilac quilled, 50 *cts.*
6 Rose coloured, 50 *cts.*
7 Rose and white, $1
8 Lilac and white, $1
9 Dark crimson, $1
10 Light orange, $1
11 Dark orange, $1
12 Straw coloured quilled, $1
13 Dark yellow, $1
14 Light yellow, $1

PRIMROSES, POLEANTHUS, AURICULAS, and COWSLIPS. Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Yellow, *or poetic primrose,* 50 *cts.*	Primula vulgaris
2 Purple do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. purpureo*
3 Double purple do. $1	—— *v. purp. pleno*
4 Double white do. $1	—— *v. albo pleno*
5 Double brown do, $2	—— *v. fulva*
6 Poleanthus, 25 *varieties, each* 50 *cts.*	—— polyanthos
7 Double purple do. $1	—— *v. purp. pleno*
8 Auriculas, 20 *varieties, each* 50 *cts.*	—— auricula
9 Double purple do. $1	—— *v. purp. pleno*
10 Double yellow do. $1	—— *v. flava pleno*
11 Yellow cowslip, 50 *cts.*	—— veris
12 Yellow oxlip, 50 *cts.*	—— *v. elatior*
13 Purple do. *or hose in hose,* 25 *cts.*	—— *v. purpureo*
14 Bird's-eye cowslip, 50 *cts.*	—— farinosa

IRIS, or *flower de luce,* 25 Cents, except those noted. Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

[This flower, from its great combination of colours (whence it derives its name) and altogether unique appearance, has ever found admirers among the curious and the scientific. By the recent addition of a large division of Genus *Morœa,* the number of species has been increased to 55, to which may be added about 40 splendid varieties, which have been raised from seed by the Dutch; a small portion of these being tender, will be found under the *Green-house* head; arrangements have been made to import nearly all the other *hardy* species, which will probably be received before the autumn of the present year.]

1 Large purple German	Iris germanica
2 Large two-coloured elder scented	— sambucina
3 Large white florentine, *or Orris root,* 37 *cts.*	— florentina

4	Great Chalcedonian, *with flowers beautifully mottled, resembling the plumage of an Indian bird,* 50 *cts.*	Iris susiana
5	Naked stalked	— aphylla
6	Yellow Levantine, 37 *cts.*	— ochroleuca
7	Striped German, 37 *cts.*	— spuria
8	Variegated Hungarian, *purple and orange,* 50 *cts.*	— variegata
9	Purple Virginian	— virginica
10	Various coloured	— versicolor
11	Prismatic	— prismatica
12	Red flowering, 37 *cts.*	— cupræa
13	Blue Carolina, 37 *cts.*	— tridentata
14	Dwarf vernal, 37 *cts.*	— verna
15	Dwarf crested	— cristata
16	Dwarf purple Austrian	— pumila
17	Snake's head, 50 *cts.*	— tuberosa
18	Chinese, $1	— chinensis
19	Siberian, 50 *cts.*	— sibirica
20	Striped leaved, $1	— fætidissima, *varieg.*
21	Persian (for 30 superb var. see Bulbous flowers.)	— persica
22	Spanish bulbous (for 30 superb var. see Bulbous flowers.)	— xiphium
23	Double flowering do. (for 30 superb var. see Bulbous flowers.)	— *v. pleno*
24	English bulbous (for 30 superb var. see Bulbous flowers.)	— xiphioides

An assortment of 20 species of Iris for $6

HEMEROCALLIS, or *Day Lily.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	Bright yellow, 25 *cts.*	Hemerocallis flava
2	Double do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
3	Red, *or copper coloured,* 25 *cts.*	——— fulva
4	Double do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
5	Blue Japanese, 50 *cts.*	——— cærulea
6	White do. *splendid,* $1	——— alba
7	Grass leaved, $1	——— graminea

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS,
25 Cents, except those noted.

1	St. Bruno's lily, 50 *cts.*	Anthericum liliastrum
2	Grass leaved anthericum, 50 *cts.*	——— liliago
3	Scarlet Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis
4	European blue do.	——— vulgaris
5	Purple do.	——— *v. purp.*
6	White do.	——— *v. alba*
7	Red do.	——— *v. rubra*
8	Striped do. *beautiful*, 50 *cts.*	——— hybrida
9	Tarragon, *or astragon*	Artemesia dracunculus
10	European reed, 50 *cts.*	Arundo phragmites
11	Coloured do. 50 *cts.*	——— colorata
12	Ribband grass	——— *v. striata*
13	Orange coloured swallow-wort	Asclepias tuberosa
14	Red do.	——— incarnata
15	White do.	——— verticillata
16	Yellow asphodel, *or king's spear*, 50 *cts.*	Asphodelus luteus
17	White do. 50 *cts.*	——— ramosus
18	Mount Taurus do. 50 *cts.*	——— tauricus
19	Aster, *many species*	Aster, *sp.*
20	Mountain daisy	Bellis perennis
21	Double red do.	—— hortensis
22	Red quilled do.	—— *v. fistulosa*
23	White do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. alba*
24	White quilled do. 50 *cts.*	—— ——— *fistulosa*
25	Blush quilled do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. carnea*
26	Variegated do.	—— *v. variegata*
27	Hen and chicken do. 50 *cts.*	—— *v. prolifera*
28	Prickly pear, *or Indian fig*, 50 *cts.*	Cactus opuntia
29	Great bellflower, *or throat-wort*, 50 *cts.*	Campanula trachelium
30	Syrian do. 50 *cts.*	——— mollis
31	Maryland cassia	Cassia marylandica

32 Blue catananche, *beautiful*, 50 *cts.*	Catananche cærulea
33 New-Jersey tea, *delicate*, 50 *cts.*	Ceanothus americanus
34 White chelone	Chelone glabra
35 Black snake root	Cimicifuga serpentaria
36 Lily of the valley	Convallaria majalis
37 Solomon's seal	——— racemosa
38 Rose coloured perennial convolvulus	Convolvulus sepium
39 Large white do. 50 *cts.*	——— panduratus
40 Double white do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
41 Officinal Jalap, 50 *cts.*	——— jalapa
42 Palmated coreopsis	Coreopsis tripteris
43 Superb do. $1	——— tinctoria
44 Yellow lady's slipper, 50 *cts.*	Cypripedium pubescens
45 White and red splendid do. 75 *cts.*	——— spectabile
46 Red do. 37 *cts.*	——— humile
47 European yellow do. $1	——— calceolus
48 Siberian bee larkspur	Delphinium elatum
49 Large flowering do. 50 *cts.*	——— grandiflorum
50 Double flowering do. $1	——— *v. pleno*
51 Azure blue do. 50 *cts.*	——— azureum
52 Silesian palmated do. 50 *cts.*	——— intermedium
53 White Fraxinella. *This plant is said to exhale inflammable gas*, 50 *cts.*	Dictamnus alba
54 Red do. 50 *cts.*	——— *v. rubra*
55 Virginian dragon's head	Dracocephalum virginicum
56 Narrow leaved epilobium, 50 *cts.*	Epilobium angustifolium
57 Yucca leaved eryngo, 37 *cts.*	Eryngium yuccifolium
58 Flat leaved do. 50 *cts.*	——— planum
59 Blue eupatorium, *beautiful*, 50 *cts.*	Eupatorium cælestinum
60 Purple do.	——— purpureum
61 Trifoliate do, *and many others*	——— trifoliatum.

62 Soapwort gentian — Gentiana saponaria
63 Crosswort do. — ——— cruciata
64 Large leaved do. — ——— macrophylla
65 Bloody geranium — Geranium sanguineum
66 Blue do. — ——— maculatum
67 Iberian do. 50 *cts.* — ——— Ibericum
68 Yellow gerardia, *splendid*, 37 *cts.* — Gerardia quercifolia
69 European liquorice, 50 *cts.* — Glycyrrhiza glabra
70 Autumnal flowering helenium — Helenium autumnale
71 Perennial sunflower — Helianthus divaricatus
72 Tallest do. — ——— altissimus
73 Narrow leaved do. — ——— angustifolius
74 Rose coloured hibiscus — Hibiscus palustris
75 White and purple do. *splendid*, 37 *cts.* — ——— moscheutos
76 Halbert leaved do. 37 *cts.* — ——— militaris
77 Largest St. John's-wort, 37 *cts.* — Hypericum ascyroides
78 Grape leaved Kitaibelia, 50 *cts* — Kitaibelia vitifolia
79 Rose coloured perennial pea — Lathyrus latifolius
80 Vanilla scented Liatris, 50 *cts.* — Liatris odoratissima
81 Scarlet cardinal flower — Lobelia cardinalis
82 Blue lobelia — ——— siphilitica
83 Crimson do. 50 *cts.* — ——— fulgens
84 Splendid do. $1 — ——— splendens
85 Blue perennial lupin — Lupinus perennis
86 Yellow do. do. 50 *cts.* — ——— nootkatensis
87 Scarlet lychnis — Lychnis chalcedonica
88 Double scarlet do. *very splendid*, 50 *cts.* — ——— *v. pleno*
89 Carolina reed, 50 *cts.* — Miegia macrosperma
90 Delicate mimosa, *beautiful*, 50 *cts.* — Mimosa illinoensis
91 Blue monkey flower — Mimulus ringens
92 Crimson monarda — Monarda didyma
93 Yellow do. — ——— punctata
94 Pale purple do. — ——— oblongata
95 Pale red do. — ——— fistulosa
96 White do. 50 *cts.* — ——— gracilis

97 Forget-me-not	Myosotis arvensis
98 Oriental poppy, 50 cts.	Papaver orientale
99 Blackberry lily	Pardanthus chinensis
100 Red phlox, *or lychnadea*	Phlox paniculata
101 Purple spotted do.	—— maculata
102 Wave-leaved do.	—— undulata
103 White do.	—— suaveolens
104 Pale red do.	—— subulata
105 Purple everlasting pea	Pisum maritimum
106 May apple, *or wild mandrake*	Podophyllum peltatum
107 Blue Greek valerian, 37 *cts.*	Polemonium ceruleum
108 Double feverfew, 37 *cts.*	Pyrethrum parthenium
109 Double yellow ranunculus, 50 *cts.*	Ranunculus acris, *pl.*
110 Double white do. *or fair-maids of France*, 75 *cts.*	—— aconitifolius, *pl.*
111 Dyer's madder	Rubia tinctorium
112 Purple rudbeckia	Rudbeckia purpurea
113 Jagged-leaved yellow do.	—— lasciniata
114 Hairy-leaved yellow do.	—— hirta
115 White officinal soapwort	Saponaria officinalis
116 Double white do.	—— *v. pleno*
117 Double rose-coloured do.	—— *v. roseo*
118 Purple side saddle flower, 50 *cts.*	Sarracenia purpurea
119 Yellow do. 50 *cts.*	—— flava
120 Purple Siberian saxifrage, 50 *cts.*	Saxifraga crassifolia
121 Chinese creeping do. 37 *cts.*	—— sarmentosa
122 True scullcap	Scutellaria lateriflora
123 Live-for-ever, *or evergreen orpine*	Sedum anacampseros
124 Yellow flowering stonecrop	—— aizoon
125 Blue sophora	Sophora cærulea
126 White do.	—— alba
127 Yellow do. *This plant possesses the singular property of driving away flies from any situation where a branch is placed*	—— tinctoria

128	Medicinal pink-root, 50 *cts.*	Spigelia marylandica
129	Double meadow-sweet, 37 *cts.*	Spiræa ulmaria, *pl.*
130	Double drop-wort, 50 *cts.*	——— filipendula, *pl.*
131	Red Siberian spiræa, 37 *cts.*	——— lobata
132	Thrift, *or sea pink*	Statice armeria
133	Blue Virginian spider-wort	Tradescantia virginica
134	Pale blue do. 37 *cts.*	——— *v. pallida*
135	Rose coloured do. 50 *cts.*	——— rosea
136	European globe flower, 50 *cts.*	Trollius europæus
137	Asiatic do. 50 *cts.*	——— asiaticus
138	Rose coloured vervain	Verbena aubletia
139	Scarlet valerian 37 *cts.*	Valeriana rubra
140	White do. 37 *cts.*	——— *v. alba*
141	Green American hellebore	Veratrum viride
142	Purple autumnal vernonia	Vernonia noveboracensis
143	Virginian speedwell, *celebrated for cures of dropsy, leprosy, and salt-rheum, 50 cts. or a quantity with prescription, $3*	Veronica virginica
144	Blue fragrant violet, 12 *cts.*	Viola odorata
145	Double blue do.	——— *v. pleno*
146	Bird's-foot do. 12 *cts.*	— — pedata
147	Palmated do. 12 *cts.*	——— palmata
148	Adam's thread, *or thready yucca*, 50 *cts.*	Yucca filamentosa

MEDICINAL and CULINARY EXOTICS, Biennial and Perennial, 12 to 25 Cents each, except those noted.

1	Chives	Allium schnænoprasum
2	Common garlick	——— sativum
3	Marsh mallow	Althæa officinalis
4	Sweet alyssum	Alyssum maritimum
5	Officinal bugloss, 37 *cts.*	Anchusa officinalis

6	Dill	Anethum graveolens
7	Finochio	——— *v. ozoricum*
8	Fennel	——— fœniculum
9	Chamomile	Anthemis nobilis
10	Smallage	Apium graveolens
11	Burdock	Arctium lappa
12	Wormwood	Artemesia absinthium
13	Garden angelica	Angelica archangelica
14	Black swallow-wort, 37 *cts.*	Asclepias nigra
15	Deadly nightshade, 50 *cts.*	Atropa belladona
16	Mandrake, 50 *cts.*	——— mandragora
17	Officinal borage	Borago officinalis
18	Caraway	Carum carui
19	Celandine	Chelidonium majus
20	Wild succory	Chicorium intybus
21	Horse radish	Cochlearia armoracia
22	Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
23	Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
24	Sea kale	Crambe maritima
25	Purple fox-glove	Digitalis purpurea
26	White do.	——— *v. alba*
27	Fuller's teazel	Dipsacus fullonium
28	Wild do.	——— sylvestris
29	Caper spurge	Euphorbia lathyris
30	Officinal goat's-rue	Galega officinalis
31	Green hellebore, 50 *cts.*	Helleborus viridis
32	Black do. *or Christmas rose*, 50 *cts.*	——— niger
33	Jerusalem artichoke	Helianthus tuberosus
34	Sweet rocket	Hesperis matronalis
35	Common hop	Humulus lupulus
36	Black henbane	Hyoscyamus niger
37	Officinal hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis
38	Elecampane	Inula helenium
39	Dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
40	Common lavendar	Lavandula spica
41	Dandelion	Leontodon taraxacum
42	Mother-wort	Leonurus cardiaca
43	Lovage	Ligusticum levisticum
44	Horehound	Marrubium vulgare

45	Common balm	Melissa officinalis
46	Peppermint	Mentha piperita
47	Spearmint	——— viridis
48	Catmint, or *nep*	Nepeta cataria
49	Common marjoram	Origanum vulgare
50	Common winter cherry	Physalis alkekengi
51	Anise	Pimpinella anisum
52	Common burnet	Poterium sanguisorba
53	Great self-heal	Prunella grandiflora
54	Wave-leaved rhubarb, 50 *cts.*	Rheum undulatum
55	Turkey do. 50 *cts.*	——— rhaponticum
56	Officinal do. 50 *cts.*	——— palmatum
57	Garden patience dock	Rumex patientia
58	Garden sorrel	——— acetosa
59	Common rue	Ruta graveolens
60	Officinal sage	Salvia officinalis
61	Clary	——— sclarea
62	Officinal, *or field burnet*	Sanguisorba officinalis
63	Sweet scabious	Scabiosa atropurpurea
64	Myrrh, *or sweet sicely*	Scandix odorata
65	Common house-leek	Sempervivum tectorum
66	Water-cress	Sisymbrium officinalis
67	Skirret	Sium sirsarum
68	Comfrey	Symphytum officinale
69	Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
70	Common thyme	Thymus vulgaris
71	Lemon do.	——— serpyllum
72	Fenugreek	Trigonella fœnum-græcum

BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL EXOTIC FLOWERS, 12 to 25 Cents each, except those noted.

1	Rose campion	Agrostemma coronaria
2	Common hollyhock	Althæa rosea
3	Chinese double, *yellow, black, crimson, &c.*	——— sinensis, *pl.*

4 Scarlet snap dragon	Antirrhinum majus
5 Ivy leaved toad flax, *beautiful*	——— cymbalaria
6 Quaking grass	Brixa media
7 Canterbury bell	Campanula medium
8 Caledonian thistle	Carduus eriophorus
9 Bladder campion	Cucubalus behen
10 Great globe thistle	Echinops sphærocephalus
11 Musk	Geranium moschatum
12 French honeysuckle	Hedysarum coronarium
13 Perennial flax	Linum perenne
14 Honesty, *or satin leaf*	Lunaria biennis
15 Dicœcious lychnis	Lychnis dioica
16 Broad Siberian plantain	Plantago maxima
17 White upright reseda	Reseda alba
18 London pride	Saxifraga umbrosa
19 Woolly leaved stachys	Stachys lanata
20 Heart's ease, *or pansey*	Viola tricolor

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Several hundred species are cultivated in the Garden, but they are of so little moment, that it would be superfluous to give their names in detail.

The following EXOTICS have recently been added to the collection, and are under cultivation.

1 Aconitum barbatum	8 Campanula liliifolia
2 Androsace lactiflora	9 Carlina ———?
3 Asperula apazine	10 Cissus acida
4 Aster sibericus	11 Cucubalus tartaricus
5 Astragalus onobrychis	12 Dipsacus ferax
6 Begonia spathulata	13 Erysimum cuspidatum
7 Campanula betonicifolia	14 Fumaria officinalis

15 Genista juncea
16 Geum atlanticum
17 Hieraceum lawsonii
18 ——————— longifolium
19 Iberis ciliata?
20 Indigofera, *fol. pinnat.?*
21 Isatis oblongata
22 Lotus tenuior
23 Lychnis brachypetela
24 Marrubium atsine
25 Melilotus ——— ?
26 Orobus hirsutus
27 ——— digitatus
28 Phlomis nepetifolia
29 Pimpinella aromatica
30 Pinus halepensis
31 Pyrethrum carneum
32 Sambucus racemosa
33 Saponaria vaccaria
34 Scabiosa uralensis
35 Scrophularia chrysanthemifolia
36 Scutellaria rubicunda
37 Silene mollisima
38 ——— supina
39 ——— infracta
40 Sisymbrium sophia
41 Stachys cordifolia
42 Symphytum tauricum
43 Triticum junceum
44 Turritis lœselii
45 Urena reticulata
46 Vicia megalosperma

BULBOUS
AND
FIBROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

The following have been selected with great care from the finest collections in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy; they are cultivated under the same names with which they were imported, and the prices of many of them are less than the retail prices in Holland, relying on the increase for remuneration.

‡ denotes extra fine sorts.
† ——— the earliest sorts.
* ——— those that are tender.

DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Hyacinthus *orientalis.*
Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Deep Red and Crimson.

		Each. Scts.	Dozen. Scts.
1	‡Amelia Galotti	50	4
2	‡Augustus rex	75	6
3	†Beauté suprême	50	4
4	Betty	1	9
5	‡†Boerhave	37	3 25
6	‡†Bouquet formé	50	4 50
7	Charlotte Mortimer	37	3
8	Count Bathiany	25	2 50
9	‡Count de la Coste	1	8
10	‡Couronne d'or	50	4 50
11	‡Delice de flore	50	4 50
12	‡†Delice du printems	50	4 50
13	‡†Diadème de flore	25	3
14	‡Diamant mine	50	4
15	Dido	25	3
16	‡Dutchesse de Parma	50	4

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
17	Flora Rosenkrans	25	3
18	‡†Flos sanguineus	37	3 25
19	†Il pastor fido	25	2 50
20	†Illustre pyramidale	25	2 50
21	La précieuse	31	3
22	‡La fidelle	37	3 50
23	La victoire	1	8
24	‡L'opulence	75	6
25	‡†Madame Zoutman	50	4
26	Marquis de la Coste	75	6
27	Pileus cardinalis	25	2 50
28	Prince roos	25	2 50
29	Princesse Autrichienne	1	8
30	‡Rex rubrorum	50	4 50
31	Rose mignonne	25	2 50
32	Rouge bordre vert, *red and green*	50	4
33	Rubro Cæsar	25	2 50
34	†Soleil brilliant	25	2 50
35	Superbe royale	25	2 50
36	‡Viscountess d'Hereria	1	8
	Finest reds, 50 *varieties by name*		3
	Fine reds, 100 *varieties mixed*	25	1 50

Pale Red and Rosy.

1	Bailif of Zuidwyk	50	4
2	‡Beauté brilliante	1	8
3	†Beauté honteuse	1	8
4	†Charlotte de Montmorency	50	4 50
5	‡Gloriosa superba	62	6
6	‡Groot voorst, *grand duc*	50	4 50
7	Habit nuptial	37	3 50
8	†Hugo grotius	25	2 50
9	†Julia	31	3
10	La magnifique	31	3 25
11	‡L'honneur d'Amsterdam	62	6
12	Marquis de Bonacque	37	3 35
13	Penelope	25	3
14	†Rose virginale	50	4

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
15	Rose surpassante	37	3
16	†Rose agréable	25	2 50
17	‡Rose sceptre	50	4 50
18	‡Temple of Diana	25	2 50
19	†Temple of Apollo	37	3 25
Finest rosy, &c. 40 *varieties by name*			3
Fine do. 75 *varieties mixed*		25	1 50

Purple and Dark Blue.

1	Bailif d'Amstelland	25	2 50
2	Bleu Foncé	25	2 50
3	†Cæruleus imperialis	31	3
4	Charmante violette	25	2 50
5	Commandant	50	4 50
6	Count Van Beuren	25	2 50
7	‡Count d'Ovelliers	50	4 50
8	‡Datames	50	4 50
9	Dutchess of Normandy	50	4
10	Emperor Titus	25	3
11	Emperor Tiberius	25	2 50
12	Fontainebleau	31	3
13	Globe celeste	62	6
14	Habit Romain	25	2 50
15	‡Jupiter	75	6
16	King's spear	50	4 50
17	King Aginsarus	25	2 50
18	†La bien aimé	25	2 50
19	La ville de Marseilles	50	4 50
20	††L'amitié	31	3
21	‡La majestueuse	75	6
22	Linnæus	25	2 50
23	††Martinet	50	4 50
24	†Mon ami	37	4
25	††Negros superbe	50	4 50
26	Nigritienne	37	3
27	Pluto	25	2 50
28	Pourpre imperiale	31	3
29	Roi des bleues	62	6

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
30 ‡Superbe en noir	50	4 50
31 Susanna Elizabeth	75	6
32 Tyrian purple	37	3
33 Velours noir	50	4 50
34 ††Velours pourpre	50	4 50
Finest purples, &c. 60 *varieties by name*		3
Fine do. and do. 100 *varieties mixed*	25	1 50

Pale Blue and Grisdelin.

1 ††Admiral de Ruyter	25	2 50
2 ††A-la-mode	31	3
3 Belle agathe	25	3
4 ††Bucentaurus	31	3
5 Captain General	62	6
6 Count Bentick	75	6
7 ‡Count de St. Priest	1	8
8 Diomedes	31	3
9 Dome d'Utrecht	37	3 25
10 Duke d'Anjou	25	2 50
11 Flora	37	3 25
12 ††Globe terreste	37	3 25
13 Gloria florum	25	2 50
14 Grande merveilleuse	25	2 50
15 Grand treasurer of Britain	25	2 50
16 Grand Sultan	25	2 50
17 Habit brilliant	50	4 50
18 Incomparable azure	25	2 50
19 La rosée	37	3 25
20 ‡Monsieur	62	6
21 Nouvelle mode	50	4 50
22 ‡Pasquin	50	4 50
23 ††Passetout	25	2 50
24 Prince Henry de Prusse	37	3 25
25 Robinson	25	3
26 States General	25	3
Finest pale blues, &c. 40 *varieties by name*		3
Fine do. 50 *varieties mixed*	25	1 50

White, and White with Yellow Eyes.	Each. $ cts.	Dozen $ cts.
1 Amable blanche	50	4 50
2 Andromeda	31	3
3 Bien aimé	25	2 50
4 †Blanche fleur	25	2 50
5 ‡Concordia	75	6
6 Don gratuit	25	3
7 Dutchess of Berry	37	3
8 Dutchess of Bedford	25	2 50
9 Dulcinea	25	2 50
10 ††Flavo superbe	31	3
11 Gloria florum	25	2 50
12 Grand triumph	25	2 50
13 †Hermine	25	2 50
14 Illustre pyramidale	31	3
15 Infante Princesse	25	2 50
16 Jeannette	75	6
17 Liberté d'or	25	2 50
18 ‡Margrave of Baden	25	3
19 †Marmontel	50	4
20 Minerva	25	2 50
21 Nannette	31	3
22 Saturnus	62	6
23 Sceptre d'or	50	4 50
24 ††Sultan Achmet	50	4 50
25 ‡Suprema alba	1	8
26 Virgo	25	3
40 finest varieties *by name*		3
60 fine do. *mixed*	25	1 50
White, with Red and Pink Eyes.		
1 ††Admiral Zoutman	37	3
2 ‡Anna Maria	1	8
3 †Belle blanche incarnate	25	2 50
4 ‡Belle forme	37	3 50
5 Diana of Ephesus	62	6
6 ††Duke of Berry	50	4 50
7 ‡Furius Camillus	1	9

	Each $ cts.	Dozen $ cts.
8 ‡Gloria florum suprema	75	6
9 †Illustre beauté	31	3
10 Jewel of Harlaem	25	2 50
11 King Solomon	50	4 50
12 La belle nouailles	25	2 50
13 ‡Madame de St. Simon	50	4 50
14 ††Og, king of Basan	50	4 50
15 ‡Prince Guillaume Frederick	50	4 50
30 finest *varieties by name*		3
40 fine do. *mixed*	25	1 50

White, with Violet and Purple Eyes.

1 †Bailif de Zuidwyk	50	4 50
2 Beauté tendre	50	4 50
3 ††Bijoux des amateurs	50	4
4 †Candidus violaceus	37	3
5 ††Cœur amiable	25	2 50
6 Cœur noir	50	2 50
7 Constantia Elizabeth	25	2 50
8 ‡Dr. Franklin	50	4 50
9 ††Flavus Josephus	50	4
10 Paris de Marmontel	25	2 50
11 Passe virgo	31	3
12 ‡Sphera mundi	62	6
13 States General	50	4 50
14 ‡Violet superbe	50	4 50
40 finest varieties *by name*		3
50 fine do. *mixed*	25	1 50

Yellow, with various coloured eyes.

1 Anna Pawlowna	1 50	12
2 Anton	75	6
4 ‡Bouquet orange	1	9
4 Chrysolora	50	4 50
5 ‡Duc de Berry d'or	50	4 50
6 ‡Grand Alexander	2 50	20
7 Jaune constante	1	9
8 Jaune inconstante	50	4 50

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
9	‡‡L'or vegetable	37	3
10	Louis d'or	50	3
11	Ophir	31	3
12	Pyramide jaune	50	4 50
	20 finest varieties *by name*		6
	25 fine do. *mixed*	31	3
	Inferior mixed	25	2

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

Red and Rosy.

1	Acteur	25	2 50
2	Amable Rozette	25	2 50
3	Belle Hollandoise	25	2 50
4	‡Henrietta Wilhelmina	50	4 50
5	Orange rouge	25	2 50
6	‡Paix d'Amiens, *crimson, extra*	1	9
7	‡Princess of Esterhazy	62	6
8	Theodora Wilhelmina	50	4 50
	25 varieties, *by name*		3
	40 do. *mixed*	25	1 50

Blue and Purple.

1	‡Appius	50	4 50
2	Belle porcelaine	25	2 50
3	Bonaparte	50	4 50
4	Ceruleus imperialis	25	2 50
5	Charmante bonté	25	2 50
6	Charmante pourpre	25	2 50
7	Count Van Buren	25	2 50
8	‡Emilius	25	2 50
9	Emicus	50	4 50
10	L'ami du cœur	50	4 50
11	Lord Nelson	25	2 50
12	‡Parfait bouquet	37	3 50
13	Pausanias	25	2 50

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
14 Perle de France	31	3 50
15 Perruque noir	50	4 50
16 Vainqueur	37	3 50
25 varieties *by name*		2 50
40 do. *mixed*	25	1 50

White.

1 Belle Galathé	25	2 50
2 ‡Grand Blanche imperiale	25	2 50
3 Grandeur triumphant	25	2 50
4 Monarque du monde	50	4 50
5 †‡ Premier noble	25	2 50
6 Pyramide superbe	25	2 50
7 Seconde imperiale	25	2 50
8 Triumph blandina	31	3
9 Triumph of Noordwyk	25	2 50
20 varieties *by name*		2 50
25 do. *mixed*	25	1 50

Yellow.

1 Adonia	25	2 50
2 Couronne Van Audan	25	2 50
3 ‡Jonquille	50	4 50
4 Pluie d'or	25	2 50
5 Prince d'Orange	31	3
6 Toison d'or	25	2 50
7 Vorst Van Dessau	37	3
12 varieties *by name*		2 50
20 do. *mixed*	25	1 50

HYACINTHS—*Different Species.*

1 Blue grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus botryoides	20	1 25
2 Purple grape	——— *v. purpureo*	25	1 50
3 White grape	——— *v. albo*	25	1 50
4 Pale grape	——— *v. pallido*	25	1 50

			Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
5	Blue Belgic	Hyacinthus belgicus	25	2
6	Flesh coloured do.	——— *v. carneo*	25	2
7	Red do.	——— *v. rubro*	25	2
8	White do.	——— *v. albo*	25	2
9	Large purple grape	——— comosus	25	2
10	‡Large feathered	——— monstrosus	25	2
11	Small do.	——— *v. plumosus*	25	2
12	Musk, *or nutmeg*	——— muscari	25	1 50
13	Large do.	——— *v. major*	25	2
14	Blue harebells	——— nonscriptus	12	1
15	Small blue do.	——— *v. cerul. min.*	12	1
16	White do.	——— *v. albo*	20	1 50
17	Rose do.	——— *v. roseo*	20	1 50
18	Red do.	——— *v. rubro*	20	1 50
19	Violet do.	——— *v. violaceo*	20	1 50
20	Wolgarian	——— Wolgarius	50	4 50

HYACINTHS—*By Assortments.*

The first assortment of 100 Hyacinths, *of* 100 *exquisite double varieties, one of each by name* $35

The second assortment of 100 do. *of* 50 *fine double varieties, two of each by name* 25

The third assortment of 100 do. *of* 25 *good double varieties, four of each by name* 20

The fourth assortment of 100 do. *of* 20 *varieties, five of each by name* 15

Various kinds, *mixed, per* 100 12

TULIP. Tulipa *gesneriana.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Early Tulips.

These are of every shade, and begin blooming about two weeks before any of the others.

	Each. $ cts	Dozen. $ cts.
1 Aspasia	25	2
2 ‡Bizar blyhof	25	2
3 —— verdiset	25	2
4 —— plaisante	25	1 75
5 ‡- — pronkert	50	3 50
6 —— d'Allemagne, *producing often several flowers on one stalk*	50	4
7 Brun pourpre	25	2
8 Cerise panaché	37	3
9 ‡—— rectifié, *extra*	50	4 50
10 ‡Clairmond	25	2
11 ———— seconde	25	2
12 ———— goude	25	2
13 Count Holstein	25	2
14 Cramoisie royale	25	2
15 ———— superbe	25	2
16 ———— de Baden, *rectifié*	50	4 50
17 Damiathé blanche	25	2
18 Duke Van Thol	25	1 75
19 —— Voorhelm	25	2
20 —— Orange	25	2
21 —— de Holstein	25	2
22 —— de Wurtemburg	25	2 50
23 —— Bennebroek	25	2
24 —— Victor	25	2
25 Drap d'or	25	2
26 Feu de Moscow	25	2
27 —— d'Aboukir	25	2 50
28 —— de l'Empire, *striped leaved*	25	2
29 Graaf florus	25	2

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
30 Grand maitre de Maltha	25	2
31 Hecuba	25	2
32 Isabelle	25	2
33 Lac bon flos, *striped leaved*	25	2
34 Le brilliant	37	3
35 Manasse	25	2
36 Ma plus aimable	25	2
37 Milthiades, *pure white*	25	2
38 Minerva	25	2
39 Paars Morlion, *rectifiê*	25	2
40 Paragon Yzerhand	25	2
41 ——— gulde bloem	25	2
42 ——— Brandson	25	2
43 Pottebaker	25	2
44 Rose merveille	25	2 50
45 Ruban d'or	25	1 75
46 ‡Standard royal	25	2
47 Thomas Moore	25	2
48 Ulysses	25	2
49 Vuurberg	25	2
50 Wapen Van Leyden, *Leyden Arms*	25	1 75
51 White swan	25	2
52 White bordered red	25	2
53 Yellow and red Van Leyden	25	2
75 finest varieties, *by name*		2
100 fine do. *mixed*	20	1 50

Bizarre Tulips.

These are violet, purple, brown, red, and rose-coloured, and all intermediate shades on yellow grounds.

1 Abbadon	37	3 50
2 African, *striped leaved*	37	3
3 ‡Anacreon	50	4 50
4 Aquivera	37	3
5 Aurora borealis	50	4
6 ‡Beauté parfaite	50	4

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
7 Charbonnier noir	62	6
8 ‡Duke of Richmond	25	2
9 ‡Electeur de Cologne	37	3 50
10 Fredericus rex	25	2
11 ‡General Daun	25	2
12 Gloire de France	25	2
13 ‡Gloria mundi	1	9
14 Goliah	37	3
15 ‡Gordianus	62	6
16 Grand duke	25	2
17 ‡Grand monarque	1	9
18 ‡Grand triumph	50	4 50
19 Incomparable primus	50	4
20 La reine	25	2
21 L'Autrichien	62	6
22 Le Dæuil, *or devil*	50	4
23 ‡Madagascar	50	4 50
24 ‡Mandello	50	4 50
25 Nouveau triumphant	25	2
26 ‡Pain d'épices	25	2
27 Pourpre de Tyre	50	4
28 Sans mère, *very large*	50	4 50
29 Semiramus	37	4
30 ‡Semper Augustus. *This tulip sold during the Tulip-mania, in Holland, for* $4000	1	9
31 ‡Tige rouge, *red stem*	50	4 50
32 ‡Yellow crown	37	3
60 finest varieties, *by name*		2
100 fine do. *mixed*	20	1 50

Bibloem Tulips.

These are black, purple, violet, and brown, and all intermediate shades on white grounds.

1 Clovis	25	2
2 Croonvogel	25	2
3 Grand Tamerlane	25	2 50
4 ‡—— cheval noir	1 50	12

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
5	‡Grand Turk	50	4 50
6	‡Imperatrice Romaine	1 50	12
7	King George	62	6
8	‡Queen of the Moors	25	2
9	‡Roi de Congo	75	6
10	Triumph de Lille, *rectifié*	50	4 50
11	Violet King	50	4 50
12	‡—— ma favorite	75	6
13	‡Washington, *singular*	1	8
	30 finest varieties, *by name*		3
	20 fine do. *by name*		2
	50 fine do. *mixed*	20	1 50
	Red, rosy, crimson, and scarlet, on white grounds.		
1	Absalom	37	3 50
2	‡Agrandeur	50	4 50
3	‡Bacu rectifié, *extra*	1 50	12
4	‡Belle berdine	25	2
5	‡Cramoisie velonia	37	3
6	‡Danae		
7	Duke of Lancaster	37	3
8	Eleonora	25	2
9	‡Globe terreste	25	2
10	Koningshof	25	2
11	La beauté fine	25	2
12	‡La Comtesse	75	6
13	La ravisante, *striped leaved*	25	2 50
14	‡Reine des cerises	1	9
15	‡—— de France	25	2 50
16	‡Rose blandina, *extra*	50	4
17	‡—— camusa	1 50	12
18	‡—— brilliante	1	9
19	‡—— tertia	1	9
20	‡—— précieuse, *rectifié*	75	6
21	Soomerschoon	25	2
	40 finest varieties, *by name*		3
	20 fine do. *by name*		2
	50 fine do. *mixed*	20	1 50

Double Tulips.

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen $ cts.
1	Admiral Kingsbergen	50	4
2	Barbarossa	50	4
3	Blanc bordre bleu	25	2
4	———— rouge	25	2
5	Bizar canelle	25	2
6	‡Bonaparte, *very large*	50	4 50
7	Caffé brun	25	2
8	‡———— *flamed*	25	2 50
9	Concordia	25	2
10	Couleur de feu	25	2
11	‡Couronne d'Hollande	25	2
12	‡———— imperiale	50	4 50
13	‡———— d'or, *yellow flamed*	50	4 50
14	———— blanche	31	3
15	Crenaad Condé	25	2
16	Duke Van Utrecht	25	2
17	—— Van Thol, *very early*	25	2
18	Feathered, *or parrot*	37	3 50
19	Fisonimus	31	3
20	Gaillarda	50	4
21	Golden pæony	25	2
22	Groener ridder	25	2
23	Imperible	25	2
24	———— panaché	25	2 50
25	Jaune imperiale	50	4
26	‡La sublime	50	4 50
27	Lion d'Hollande	25	2
28	‡Marriage de ma fille, *extra*	50	4
29	‡Mode d'Hollande	50	4 50
30	Olive brown	25	2 50
31	‡Ophir	50	4
32	Orange throne	25	2
33	Poolche roos	25	2
34	Pourpre imperiale	50	4
35	Prince Charles	25	2
36	‡Proserpine	75	6
37	Rose printems	25	2

	Each. Sets	Dozen Sets
38 Rose éclatante	25	2
39 ‡—— blanche	25	2
40 Rosa mundi	25	2
41 Rouge formidable	2	15
42 Salamander	50	4
43 ———— *panaché*	75	6
44 Superville	25	2
45 ‡Tournesol, *extra, and very early*	1 50	15
46 Warande	25	2
47 ‡Yellow rose, *very fragrant*	25	2
48 Zenophon	50	4
60 finest varieties, *by name*		2
75 fine do. *mixed*	20	1 50

Parrot Tulips.

The leaves of these have feathered edges, and, in addition to other colours, combine shades of green, which no other tulips do—from these circumstances their appearance is altogether unique.

1 Chevalier vert	25	2 50
2 Constantinople	25	2
3 Couleur de café	50	4 50
4 ‡Margrave of Baden, *extra*	37	3 50
5 ‡Perfecta, *extra*	37	3
6 Rubra major	50	4
7 —— minor	25	2
8 Striped	37	3
9 Yellow major	31	3
10 —— minor	25	2
finest varieties, *by name*		2
fine do. *mixed*		1 50

Primo Baguet and Rigaut Tulips

These are very tall, and have extremely large flowers.

1 Admiral	37	3
2 King David	50	4
3 Lycurgus	75	6

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen $ cts.
4 Merveille du monde	50	4
5 Samson	25	2
20 finest varieties, *by name*		2
50 fine do. *mixed*	25	1 50

Breeder Tulips.

These, from possessing superior standard colours, are selected by the Dutch as most suitable to break into new varieties—for the method of doing this, see Treatise annexed.

1 Bruno	25	2
2 Cerise primo	37	3
3 Couronne pourpre	25	2
4 ——— jaune	25	2
5 La comprice	25	2
6 Marons	25	2
7 Meidalie	25	2
8 Ponceau à la fin pourpré	25	2
9 Sang de bœuf	50	4
10 Violet decisé	37	3
11 ——— boe	25	2
12 ——— lustre	50	4
13 ——— rougeatre	25	2
30 finest varieties, *by name*		2
40 fine do. *mixed*		1 50

TULIPS—*Distinct Species.*

1 Cape	Tulipa breyniana	1		9
2 Sweet yellow Florentine	——— sylvestris		25	2
3 Clusius' Sicilian	——— Clusiana	1		9
4 Celsian Levant	——— Celsiana	1		9

TULIPS—*By Assortments.*

The first assortment of 100 Tulips, *of* 100 *exquisite varieties, one of each by name*	$30
The second assortment of 100 do. *of* 50 *fine varieties, two of each by name*	20
The third assortment of 100 do. *of* 25 *good varieties, four of each by name*	13
The fourth assortment of 100 do. *of* 20 *varieties, five of each by name*	15
Various colours mixed, *per* 100 *roots*	12
Common mixed, *per* 100 *roots*	6

CROWN IMPERIALS. Fritillaria *imperialis.* Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
1 Chinese	25	2 50
2 Chapeau de Prince, *scarlet*	25	2 50
3 Crown on crown, *red*	37	3
4 ——————— *yellow*	37	3
5 Gelvia	37	3
6 Maximus, *large red*	37	3 50
7 Orange red	25	2 50
8 Pileus cardinalis, *crimson*	31	3
9 Prince hood, *scarlet*	25	2 50
10 Roman king, *red*	37	3
11 Royal standard	25	2 50
12 Rubro sulpherino	25	2 50
13 Sang de bœuf, *blood coloured*	25	2 50
14 Slagzwaard, *red*	25	2 50
15 William rex, *fine red*	25	2 50
16 Yellow	25	2 50
17 Yellow striped	50	5
18 Double yellow	50	5
19 ——— red	50	5

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
20 ‡Gold striped	50	5
21 ‡Silver striped	50	5
30 varieties, *by name*		2 50
Reds, *various kinds, mixed*	25	2 25
Yellows do. do.	25	2 25
Reds and yellows, *various kinds, mixed*	25	2 25

FRITILLARIES.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Fritillaria persica, Persian Fritillary		25	2 50
2 ———— Lanceolata, Missouri do.	1		10
3 ———— Meleagris, chequered do.		25	2 50
4 ———— *Aigle noir*, black do.		25	2 50
5 ———— *Lucianus*, brown flamed do.		25	2 50
6 ———— *Pax alba*, white do.		25	2 50
7 ———— *Favorite*, yellow do.		25	2 50
8 ———— *Surpassante*, do. spotted do.		25	2 50
9 ———— *Cicero*, purple flamed		25	2 50
20 fine varieties, *by name*			2 50
50 fine do. *mixed*		25	2

LILIES.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Common white	Lilium candidum		12	1
2 ‡Double do.	—— *v. pleno*		37	3 25
3 ‡Striped leaved do. *superb*	—— *v. variegato*	1	25	12
4 Purple blotched do.	—— *v. maculato*		50	4 50
5 ‡Chinese tyger, *or leopard*	—— tygrinum		25	2
6 Bulb bearing	—— bulbiferum		25	1 50
7 Orange	—— *v. aurantium*		25	1 50
8 ‡Elegant silver striped	—— *v. varieg.*	2	50	25
9 ‡Superb	—— superbum		25	1 50

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
10 Canada	Lilium canadense	25	1 50
11 Philadelphia	—— philadelphicum	25	1 50
12 Catesby's	—— catesbæi	50	5
13 ‡Scarlet pompone	—— pomponium	37	3
14 ‡Yellow do.	—— *v. luteo*	37	3
15 Kamskatka	—— Kamskatense	25	2
16 ‡Scarlet Chalcedonian	— chalcedonicum	31	2 50
17 Japan red	—— concolor	1 25	12
18 Japan white	—— japonicum	3 25	30

Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies.

Scarlet.

19 Arcole		35	2 25
20 Caligula		31	2 50
21 Constantinople		31	2 50
22 Grootmeester		31	3
23 Groot vorst		25	2 25
24 Romulus		25	2 25
25 Rubro Cæsar		31	2 50

Purple.

26 Double violet flamed		50	4 50
27 Habit pourpre		25	2 25
28 Crown of Tunis		25	2 50
29 Pourpre fameuse		37	3
30 Purple brilliante		25	2 25

White.

31 Blanchart		25	2 25
32 Crown of Algiers		37	3
33 Crown of Jerusalem		37	3
34 Madame		25	2 50
35 Pure blanche		50	4

Yellow.

36 Good rose		25	2 25
37 Grand duke		31	2 50
38 Hero		25	2 25
39 Jaune hautesse		31	3
40 La trophée		37	3

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
	Orange.		
41	Hercules	25	2 25
42	King of Prussia	25	2 50
43	La Parisienne	37	3
	60 fine varieties, *by name*		2 25
	75 do. *mixed*	25	2

AMARYLLIS.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	*‡Jacobean Lily, *splendid,*	Amaryllis formossissima	37	2 50
2	*‡Guernsey,	——— sarniensis	50	4 50
3	*Wave flowered,	——— undulata	25	2
4	Changeable, *from white to red,*	——— atamasco	25	2
5	Yellow flowering,	——— lutea	25	1 50
6	*‡White long leaved Cape,	——— longifolia	1 50	12
7	*‡Red do. do.	——— *v. roseo*	1 50	12
8	*‡Superb riband striped,	——— vittata	2	20
9	*‡Belladona major,	——— belladona	75	7 50
10	*——— media,	——— *v. media*	75	7 50
11	*——— minor,	——— *v. minor*	75	7 50
12	*—— one flowering,	——— *v. uniflore*	75	7 50
13	*‡Barbadoes,	——— equestris *Brazilliensis, B.R.*	2	
14	*‡Double flowering do.	——— *v. pleno*	3	
15	*‡Mexican,	——— reginæ	1 50	
16	*Saffron coloured,	——— crocata	4	
17	*Curled flowered,	——— crispa *Strumaria, B. M.*	1	
18	*‡Chinese golden,	——— aurea	3	
19	*‡Cape rose coloured,	——— capensis	2	

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
20	*‡Yucca flowered, *or Cape coast,* — *Amaryllis ornata spectabilis, B. R.*	8	
21	*Purple Cape, — purpurea	2	
22	*Winged, — alata	2	

POLEANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Narcissus *tazetta.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

White, with Orange and Citron Cups.

1	Albicante	37
2	Athalia	25
3	Bazelman major	37
4	Bouquet blanche	25
5	——— royale	37
6	Czar of Moscow	25
7	Diadème	37
8	Duke d'Ahremberg	31
9	Gloria mundi, *singular*	37
10	Grand Monarque	50
11	—— Sultan	31
12	—— Duke	25
13	Hertogen	25
14	Jupiter	31
15	Juno	31
16	La blancheuse	25
17	La noblesse	25
18	Leander	31
19	Lysander	25
20	Luna	25
21	Madame royale	25
22	Mariage royale	37
23	Medio luteo	31
24	Monument	31
25	Passetout	25
26	Primo citroniere	25
27	Queen of France	25

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
28	Raadsheer	31	
29	Rubens	25	
30	States General	37	
	40 varieties, *by name*		2 50
	50 do. *mixed*		2
	Yellow and Citron, with Gold Yellow Cups.		
31	Alexius	25	
32	Anselma	37	
33	Bouquet superbe	25	
34	Democlitus	25	
35	Elector of Mayence	25	
36	Etoile d'or	37	
37	Etoile du jour	25	
38	Favourite buelink	25	
39	Gloria mundi	25	
40	Grand soleil d'or	25	
41	Jaune douce	25	
42	Jaune d'or	25	
43	La superbe	25	
44	La mignonne	37	
45	Madouce	37	
46	Marianne	31	
47	Memorable	50	
48	Mylord	31	
49	Nominus	31	
50	Passenrode	31	
51	Primo des narcisses	25	
52	—— stekhoven	25	
53	Triumph	37	
54	Second madouce	31	
55	Seven Provinces	25	
56	Yellow falcon	25	
57	Zaara	25	
	40 varieties, *by name*		2 50
	50 do. *mixed*		2
	White and yellow, *various kinds mixed*		2

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
Poleanthus Narcissus, *with double Cups.*			
58	Belle Catherine	37	3
59	Belle bonne	37	3
60	Italian	25	2 50
61	La monstreuse	37	3
62	La triomphante	37	3
63	Lycurgus	25	2 50
64	Noblissimo	37	3
	Double Narcissus, *or Daffodil.*		
1	Albo pleno odorato, *or white fragrant*	12	75
2	Incomparable	12	1
3	Orange Phœnix	12	75
4	Sulpher Crown	12	1
5	Tratus Cantus, *or hundred leaved*	12	1
6	Van Zion	12	1
	Different varieties, *mixed*		75
	Single Narcissus.		
1	Albo odorato, *or white fragrant*	12	1
2	Biflorus	12	1
3	Bifrons	25	2
4	Bulbocodium, *or hoop petticoat*	25	2 50
5	Maximus	25	1
6	Moschatus	25	2
7	Nana minor	12	1
8	Nana major	12	1
9	Poeticus	12	1
10	Reflexed	25	2
11	Sulpher trumpet	12	1
12	Triandrus	25	2
13	Trumpet marin	12	1
14	——— major	12	1
	Different varieties, *mixed*		1

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen $ cts.
	Jonquils.		
1	Double fragrant	18	1 50
2	Large single	12	1
3	Single Campernelle	12	1
4	Small fragrant	12	1
	Different varieties, *mixed*		1

RANANCULUS *Asiaticus, or Crowfoot.*

Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*

Double Persian.

1	Rose coloured, *mixed varieties*	20	1 50
2	Olive do. do.	20	1 50
3	Orange do. do.	20	1 50
4	Bright crimson do.	20	1 50
5	Bright red and pink do.	20	1 50
6	Yellow do.	20	1 50
7	Yellow striped do.	20	1 50
8	White, and white spotted do.	20	1 50
9	White striped do.	20	1 50
10	Dark brown and coffee coloured do.	20	1 50
11	Black and purple do.	20	1 50
12	Violet do.	20	1 50
	Finest varieties, *mixed all colours*		1 50

Different Species.

13	Scarlet turban	12	1 50
14	Constantinople, *or Turkey*	20	1 50
15	Seraphique d'Algiers	20	1 50
16	Roman	20	1 50
17	Marvellous	25	1 50
18	Rutæfolius, *or Rue leaved*	25	2

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
	ANEMONE *Coronaria, or Wind Flower.*		
	Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*		
1	Double rosy and crimson, *mixed varieties*	20	1 50
2	——— red and pink do.	20	1 50
3	——— dark blue do.	20	1 50
4	——— white, and white spotted do.	20	1 50
	Finest varieties, *mixed all colours*		1 50
	Different Species.		
5	Anemone hortensis, *single red*	20	2
6	——— ——— *double red*	25	2 50
7	——— ——— *purple*	20	2
8	——— ——— *pale purple*	20	2
9	——— ——— *violet*	20	2
10	——— ——— *scarlet*	25	2 50
11	——— ——— *flame coloured*	25	2 50
12	——— appenina	25	2 50
13	——— thalictroides	12	75
14	——— ——— double	50	5
15	——— nemorosa, *purpureo*	20	1 50
16	——— ——— *purpureo pleno*	25	2
17	——— ——— *albo pleno*	25	2
18	——— pulsatilla, *ceruleo*	25	2
19	——— sylvestris, *albo pleno*	25	2
20	——— hepatica	12	1
21	——— ——— *pleno*	50	5
22	——— pensylvanica	25	2
23	——— virginica	25	2

IRIS, *or Flower de Luce.*

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Spanish Bulbous Iris.

1 Aristides
2 Brown feuillemort
3 Blue superb
4 ——feuillemort

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
5	Blue celeste		
6	Belle blanche		
7	Cornelia		
8	Coridon		
9	Eumenes		
10	Isabelle		
11	Imperial porcelain		
12	Jaune constant		
13	—— d'or		
14	—— douce		
15	Jaunatre		
16	King's mantle		
17	La bien aimée		
18	Louis d'or		
19	La plaisante		
20	Magazin des couleurs		
21	Minerva		
22	Morleon		
23	Miron		
24	Manteau bleu		
25	Numa Pompilius		
26	Pallido		
27	Perle		
28	Serpentina		
29	Superbe feuillemort		
30	Urbanus		
31	Urne		
32	Yellow feuillemort		
	All the above varieties, *by name*		25 2
	Different varieties, *mixed*		12 1 25
	Double flowering Spanish Iris	1	9

English Bulbous Iris.

33	Alcibiades		
34	Duke of Tuscany		
35	Hecuba		
36	Incomparable purple		
37	Imperatrice de France		
38	Keizer Karel		

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
39	Menelaus		
40	Penobée		
	All the above varieties, *by name*	25	2
	Different varieties, *mixed*	12	1 25
	Iris pavonia, or Peacock Iris.		
41	*White	62	6
42	*Blue	62	6
43	*Pale blue	62	6
44	*Purple	62	6
45	*Violet	62	6
	Different Species.		
46	Iris susiana, *or Chalcedonian*	50	5
47	—— tuberosa, *or Snake's head*	37	4
48	*— longifolia	50	5
49	Persian	12	1
	Fibrous Iris, *many species, see page 51.*		

CROCUS.

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Belle mignonne
2 —— Therese
3 Brown violet
4 Ceruleus
5 Cloth of gold
6 Eclatante
7 Eleanor
8 Garland
9 Glorianne
10 Gold yellow
11 Large white
12 —— yellow
13 —— blue
14 —— Scotch
15 La Vendel
16 Mourand
17 Morleon
18 Purple variegated
19 Saffron, *autumn flowering*

	Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
20 Satisfaction		
21 Soliman		
22 Suprema		
23 Superlative		
24 Thalia		
25 Timoleon		
26 Zuiverheid		
All the above varieties, *by name*	8	75
Spring flowering, *different varieties mixed*		50
Autumn flowering, do. *do.*		75

COLCHICUM *Autumnale, or Meadow Saffron.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Trigynia.*

1 White		
2 Agathe variegated		
3 Violet		
4 Violet variegated		
5 Byzantea major		
6 Striped leaved		
7 Double white		
8 ——— agathe flamed		
9 ——— agathe variegated		
10 Spring flowering, *or Bulbocodium vernum*		
All the above varieties, *by name*	25	2
Autumn flowering, *mixed*	20	1 50
Spring flowering, *mixed*	20	1 50

*IXIAS.

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Ixia angustifolia		
2 —— bicolor		
3 —— ——— *luteo fundo nigro*		
4 —— babiana		
5 —— conica		
6 —— —— *aurantia intus nigro*		
7 —— —— *sulphureo intus nigro*		

		Each. $ cts	Dozen $ cts.
8	Ixia crocata, *major*		
9	—— ——— *minor*		
10	—— ——— *aurantia striato*		
11	—— ——— ——— *fundo nigro*		
12	—— ——— *hyalina aurea*		
13	—— ——— ——— *coccinea*		
14	—— ——— *liliacea intus nigro*		
15	—— ——— *rubro*		
16	—— ——— *roseo*		
17	—— ——— *violaceo*		
18	—— corymbosa		
19	—— ——— *purpurea*		
20	—— crateriodes		
21	—— disticha		
22	—— flexuosa		
23	—— longiflora		
24	—— latifolia		
25	—— maculata		
26	—— ——— *viridi*		
27	—— monadelphia		
28	—— multiflora		
29	—— nubiensis		
30	—— patens		
31	—— palmafolia		
32	—— ——— *coccineo*		
33	—— ——— *purpureo*		
34	—— ——— *ceruleo et albo*		
35	—— polystachya		
36	—— ——— *albo*		
37	—— ——— *luteo*		
38	—— ——— *albo variegato*		
39	—— ——— *albo intus violaceo*		
40	—— ——— *ceruleo intus nigro*		
41	—— ——— ——— *roseo*		
42	—— ——— ——— *maculato*		
43	—— ——— *violaceo intus purpureo*		
44	—— ——— *luteo intus viridi*		
45	—— pratensis, *coccineo*		
46	—— ——— *luteo intus nigro*		

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
47	Ixia stellata		
48	—— squalida		
49	—— sulphurea		
50	—— superba		
51	—— tricolor		
52	—— tritonia, *rosea*		
53	—— ——— *coccinea*		
54	—— tubiflora		
55	—— ——— *major*		
56	—— ——— *minor*		
57	—— ——— *longiflora*		
58	—— viridiflora		
59	—— brilliante, *ceruleo*		
60	—— ——— *violaceo*		
	All the above varieties, *by name*	50	4

GLADIOLUS, *Corn Flag, or Sword Lily.*

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia*

1	Gladiolus communis, *purple*	12	1
2	——— ——— *rose coloured*	20	1 50
3	——— ——— *large red*	12	1
4	——— ——— *flesh coloured*	20	1 50
5	——— ——— *white*	20	1 50
6	——— byzantinus, *or Turkish flag*	25	2
7	——— cardinalis, *or large scarlet*	50	3 50
8	——— ——— *albo*	50	4
9	*——— undulatus, *or wave flowered*	50	4
10	*——— watsonius, *or scarlet flag*	1	
11	*——— *tyger yellow*	1	
12	*——— *large African*	1	
13	*——— *large American*	1	

ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS, *or Dog's Tooth Violet.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

		Each $ cts	Dozen $ cts.
1	Purple	18	1 50
2	Red	18	1 50
3	White	18	1 50
4	Blotched leaved	12	1

ORNITHOGALUM, *or Star of Bethlehem.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

			Each $ cts	Dozen $ cts.
1	Pyramidal, *or Neapolitan,*	Ornithogalum pyramidale	37	3
2	Blue do.	—— *v. ceruleum*	50	4
3	White umbelled	—— umbellatum	10	75
4	Striped	—— *v. striatum*	20	1 50
5	Short spiked	—— comosum	50	4
6	Yellow	—— luteum	25	2 50
7	*White flowered Cape	—— lacteum	50	4
8	*Golden do. do.	—— aureum	2	
9	*White Arabian	—— arabicum	1	
10	*Yellow do.	—— *v. aureo*	2	
11	White African	—— africanum	1	

SCILLA, *or Squill.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

			Each $ cts	Dozen $ cts.
1	Starry Squill, *or Peruvian Hyacinth*	Scilla peruviana	50	4
2	Blue do.	—— *v. ceruleo*	50	4
3	Siberian	—— siberica	25	2 50
4	Nodding	—— amœna	25	2 50
5	Bell shaped	—— campanulata	25	2

			Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
6	Two leaved, *white flowering*,	Scilla bifolia	50	5
7	——— *blue do.*	—— *v. ceruleo*	50	5
8	*Hyacinth flowered,	— hyacinthoides	37	3
9	*Officinal	— maritima	1	10

ALLIUM, *or Garlick.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	Homer's moly	Allium nigrum	25	2
2	Purple flowering do.	—— *v. purpureo*	25	2
3	Large yellow flowering	—— moly	25	2
4	——white do.	—— *v. albo*	25	2
5	——red do.	—— *v. roseo*	25	2
6	Striped leaved	—— *v. folio var.*	25	2
7	Small yellow Austrian	—— flavum	25	2
8	Changeable	—— mutabile	20	1 50
9	Three seeded	—— tricoccum	20	1 50
10	Swiss purple headed	—— descendens	50	6

LACHENALIA.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	*Three coloured	Lachenalia tricolor	50	5
2	*Pendulent	——— pendula	75	6
3	Green flowered	——— viridis	50	4
4	*Yellow do.	——— flava	1	
5	*Orchis do.	——— orchioides	1	
6	*Rose coloured	——— rosea	1	
7	*Purple	——— purpurea	1	

*ANTHOLYZA.

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	Antholyza Ethiopica			
2	——— tubulosa		1	
3	——— cardinalis		1	

		Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
4	Antholyza angustifolia	1	
5	——— aurantiaca	1	
6	——— *v. major*	1	
7	——— minor, *roseo*	1	
8	——— ——— *rubro*	1	
	Mixed Antholyzas	75	8

CHOICE BULBOUS AND FIBROUS ROOTS.

			Each. $ cts	Dozen. $ cts.
1	*Tallest Albuca	Albuca altissima	1	
2	*Great do.	——— major	1	
3	*Small do.	——— minor	1	
4	Purple Dragon	Arum dracunculus	1	9
5	Green do.	——— dracontium	1	9
6	Painted Arum	——— triphyllum	12	1 25
7	Lance leaved Claytonia	Claytonia lanceolata	20	1 50
8	*African Crinum	Crinum africanum		
9	Solomon's Seal, 4 *species*	Convallaria, 4 *species*	12	75
10	*Mexican Tiger Flower	Ferraria tigridia	50	3 50
11	*Curled flowered Ferraria	——— undulata	37	3
12	Siberian Fumitory	Fumaria bulbosa	25	2 50
13	English Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis	12	1
14	Double do.	——— *v. pleno*	12	1
15	Tuberous rooted Glycine	Glycine apios	12	1
16	Yellow winter Aconite	Helleborus hyemalis	25	2
17	Yellow plumed Helonias	Helonias dioica	25	2
18	Spring Snowflake	Leucojum vernum	20	4 50

			Each. $ cts.	Dozen. $ cts.
19	Double Snowflake	Leucojum *v. pleno*	50	5
20	Summer do.	——— æstivum	20	1 50
21	Liatris, 6 *species*	Liatris,	20	1 50
22	Tuberous Limodorum	Limodorum tuberosum	20	1 50
23	*Variegated Oxalis	Oxalis versicolor	50	5
24	*Rose coloured do.	——— rosacea	50	5
25	*Hairy do.	——— hirta	50	5
26	*Purple do.	——— purpurea	50	5
27	*Sessile leaved do.	——— sessilifolia	50	5
28	Sea Pancratium	Pancratium maritimum	75	8
29	Illyrian do.	——— Illyricum	1	10
30	*Carolinian do.	——— Carolinianum	50	4 50
31	*Mexican do.	——— Mexicanum	50	4 50
32	*Single Tuberose	Polyanthes tuberosa	12	1
33	*Double do.	——— *v. pleno*	12	1
34	*Striped leaved do.	——— *v. fol. var.*	50	5
35	White Ivy Leaf	Prenanthes alba	20	1 50
36	Virginian Lungwort	Pulmonaria virginica	25	2 50
37	Indian Puccoon, *or blood root*	Sanguinaria canadensis	12	1
38	Trillium, 3 *species*	Trillium, 3 *species*	25	2
39	Perfoliate Uvularia	Uvularia perfoliata	12	75
40	Sessile leaved do.	——— sessilifolia	12	75
41	*Pyramidal spiked Watsonia	Watsonia rosea	1	
42	*Panicled Wachendorfia	Wachendorafi paniculata	1	
43	*Thyrse flowered do.	——— thyrsiflora	1	

N. B. For other choice Bulbs, see Green-house Plants.

GREEN-HOUSE TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

All of which will thrive in a comfortable sitting-room during the winter—they are in either pots or boxes, and the prices are inclusive.

N. B. Those checked thus * though generally cultivated as Green-house Plants, will stand the winters of the middle states in the open air.

1 African blue Lily	Agapanthus umbellatus	$1	50
2 Pale do. do.	——— *v. pallido*	2	
3 American Century Aloe	Agave americana		75
4 Striped leaved do.	—— *v. folio striato*	1	
5 *Virginian do.	—— virginica		75
6 Albuca, *see page* 94.	Albuca		
7 Green flowered Aletris	Aletris capensis	3	
8 Soccotrine Aloe	Aloe soccotrina	1	
9 Partridge breast do.	—— variegata	1	
10 Cushion do.	—— retusa		75
11 Trifoliate do.	—— trifoliata	1	
12 Tongue do.	—— lingua		75
13 Warted, *or Pearl Tongue do.*	—— verrucosa	1	
14 Spotted leaved do.	—— maculata, &c.	1	
15 Peruvian spotted Alstræmeria	Alstræmeria pelegrina	1	50
16 Amaryllis, *see page* 81.	Amaryllis		
17 Ginger	Amomum zingiber	1	
18 *Andromeda, *or Sorrel Tree*	Andromeda arborea	1	
19 *Anemone, *see page* 86.	Anemone		
20 Antholyza, *see page* 93.	Antholyza		
21 Jupiter's beard	Anthyllis barba-jovis	1	
22 European Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	1	
23 Double flowering do.	Arbutus *v. pleno*	2	

24	Great flowering Arctotis	Arctotis grandiflora	$2
25	Chili shining Aristotelia	Aristotelia macqui	3
26	Silvery leaved Wormwood	Artemesia argentea	1
27	African Swallowwort	Asclepias linearis	1
28	Cape Atragene	Atragene capensis	3
29	Japan gold dust tree	Aucuba Japonica	1
30	Chinese two coloured Begonia	Begonia evansiana	1
31	*Daisy, *see page 53.*	Bellis	
32	Lewis's Mountain Holly	Berberis aquifolium	5
33	Norfolk Island Trumpet flower	Bignonia pandora	3
34	*Chinese great do.	——— grandiflora	1
35	Four winged do.	——— capreolata	75
36	Mexican scarlet Bouvardia	Bouvardia triphylla	2
37	Yellow flowering Buphthalmum	Buphthalmum frutescens	1
38	Chili globe flower	Buddlea globosa	1
39	Shrubby hare's ear	Bupleurum fruticosum	1
40	Minorca box tree	Buxus balearicus	1
41	Creeping Cereus	Cactus flagelliformis	1
42	Great night blooming do.	——— grandiflorus	2
43	Melon thistle	——— mammillaris	75
44	Waved torch thistle	——— repandus	1
45	Yellow spined Indian fig	——— tuna	1
46	Cochineal do.	——— cochenillifer,&c.	1
47	Ethiopian fragrant white lily	Calla Ethiopica	1
48	Hoary Malabar Callicarpa	Callicarpa cana	2
49	Bermuda mulberry	——— americana	1
50	Single red Camellia, *or Japan rose*	Camellia Japonica	3 to 5
51	Semidouble red do.	——— *semipleno*	10
52	Double red do.	——— *rubro pleno,*	5 to 8
53	Single white do.	——— *albo simplici*	10
54	Double white do.	——— *albo pleno*	5

55 Double pink, *or Middlemist Japan Rose*	Camellia *car.pl.*	$5 to $8
56 Double striped do.	—— *variegata,*	5 to 8
57 Double crimson do.	—— *atrorubens*	10
58 Anemone flowered, *or purple Warrata do.*	—— *anemoniflora*	10
59 *Pompone, *or white Warrata do.*	—— *mutabilis*	10
60 Pæony flowered do.	—— *pæoniflora*	8 to 10
61 Double buff, *or maiden's blush do.*	—— *flavescens*	10
62 Fragrant myrtle leaved do.	—— *myrtifolia*	10
63 Lady Campbell's do.	—— *rubricaulis*	
64 Long leaved do.	—— *longifolia*	
65 Blotched leaved do.	—— *maculata*	10
66 Lady Banks's tea leaved do.	—— sasanqua	10
67 *Pyramidal bell flower	Campanula pyramidalis	1
68 Scarlet flowering Indian shot	Canna indica	75
69 Yellow flowering do.	—— flaccida	1
70 Bird pepper	Capsicum baccatum	1
71 Corymbose flowering Cassia	Cassia corymbosa	2
72 Cape Centaury	Centaurea capensis	1
73 Day smelling Cestrum	Cestrum diurnum	2
74 Cabbage palm	Chamærops palmetto	1
75 *Wallflower	Cheiranthus cheiri	50
76 Double bloody do.	—— *v. pleno*	1
77 Semidouble do.	—— *v. semipleno*	1
78 Stock gillyflower, *many varieties*	—— incanus, 50 *cts.* to	$1
79 Chili bearded Chelone	Chelone barbata	1
80 Madeira Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum pinnatifidum	1
81 *Chinese do. *for 14 splendid varieties see page* 50.	—— indicum	

32 Shrubby golden locks	Chrysocoma coma-aurea	$ 1	
33 Purple Canary Aster	Cineraria lanata		75
34 Cretan Cistus	Cistus creticus	1	
35 White leaved do. &c.	—— albidus, &c.	1	
36 Seville Orange	Citrus Aurantium		
37 Double flowering do.	—— *flore pleno*		
38 Hermaphrodite do.	—— *var.*		
39 Distorted do.	—— *var.*		
90 Gold striped do.	—— *aureo variegato*		
91 Silver striped do.	—— *argenteo variegato*		
92 Silver striped curled leaved do.	—— *argen. var. crispa*		
93 Silver striped willow leaved do.	—— *salicifolia var.*		5
94 Myrtle leaved do.	—— *myrtifolia*		
95 Bergamot do.	—— *bergamense*		
96 St. Salvador sweet do.	—— *var.*		
97 Red cored Malta sweet do.	—— *sanguineus*		
98 China sweet do.	—— Sinensis		
99 —— curled leaved do.	—— *humile*		
100 —— mandarin do.	—— nobilis		5
101 —— cherry size do.	—— *minor*		
102 Shaddock, *monstrous fruit*	—— Decumana		
103 Lisbon Lemon	—— Limon		
104 Imperial do.	—— *var.*		
105 Pear shaped do.	—— *pyriformis*		
106 Red fruited Lemon of Ponsino	—— *sanguineus*		
107 Gold striped do.	—— *aureo striato*		6
108 Madeira Citron	—— Medica		
109 Palermo solid do.	—— *var.*		
110 West-India Lime	—— Limonella		
Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime trees, *one year inoculated, (except those noted)*		2	50
Ditto *two years do.*		3	
Ditto *three years do. in a bearing state*		3	50

111	Great Japan virgin's bower	Clematis florida	$ 1
112	Double flowering do.	—— *v. pleno*	2
113	Madeira tree Clethra	Clethra arborea	3
114	Widow wail	Cneorum tricoccum	1
115	Scarlet Cape bladder senna	Colutea frutescens	1
116	*Japan globe flower	Corchorus Japonicus	1
117	Yellow flowering Coronilla	Coronilla glauca	1
118	Round leaved Cape Navelwort	Cotydelon orbiculata	75
119	Large calyxed do.	—— pinnata	1
120	Acute leaved Crassula	Crassula acutifolia	1
121	White flowering do.	—— lactea	1
122	Scarlet do. do.	—— coccinea	1
123	Cretan evergreen Cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	1
124	Sago Palm	Cycas revoluta	3
125	Persian Cyclamen	Cyclamen persicum	75
126	Aleppo white do.	—— *v. aleppicum*	1
127	Round leaved spring do.	—— coum	1
128	White autumnal do.	—— europæum	75
129	Red do. do.	—— *v. roseo*	1
130	Ivy leaved do.	—— hederæfolium,&c.	1 50
131	Japan Quince	Cydonia Japonica	3
132	Japan Cytisus	Cytisus Japonicus	1
133	Fragrant Indian Daphne	Daphne odora,	$ 1 to 2
134	Silver striped do.	—— *v. argen. striato*	5
135	Trailing do.	—— cneorum	3
136	Silver striped trailing do.	—— *v. argenteostriato*	3
137	Olive leaved do.	—— oleæfolia	3
138	Evergreen spurge laurel	—— laureola	1
139	Flax leaved Daphne	—— gnidium	3
140	Pontic twin flowered ditto	—— pontica, &c.	2
141	Dark purple Dahlia	Dahlia superflua	50
142	Violet purple do.	—— *v. violacea*	75
143	Pale purple do.	—— *v. pallida*	50

144 Scarlet Dahlia	Dahlia *v. coccinea*	$ 1	
145 Crimson do.	—— *v. atrorubens*	1	
146 Brown do.	—— *v. sulphurea*		50
147 Orange do. *and many others*	—— *v. aurantiaca*	1	
148 Double orange do.	—— *v. aurantiaca pl.*	1	
149 ——— sulpher do.	—— *v. sulphurea pl.*	1	50
150 ——— violet do.	—— *v. violacea pl.*	1	50
151 ——— purple do.	—— *v. purpurea pl.*	1	50
152 ——— scarlet do.	—— *v. coccinea pl.*	1	50
153 ——— crimson do.	—— *v. atrorubens pl.*	1	50
154 ——— rose do.	—— *v. roseo pl.*	1	50
155 ——— red do. *and many others*	—— *v. rubro pl.*	1	50
156 Great Peruvian Datura	Datura arborea	1	
157 *Carnation, *see p.* 49.	Dianthus caryophyllus		
158 Syrian shrubby pink	—— fruticosus	2	
159 Splendid Indian Dillenia	Dillenia speciosa	3	
160 Venus's flytrap	Dionæa muscipula		75
161 Heath leaved Diosma	Diosma ericoides	1	
162 Balm of Gilead	Dracocephalum canariense		75
163 Carolina Elytraria	Elytraria virgata	1	
164 African Heath	Erica mediterranea	1	
165 Honeywort do.	—— cerinthoides	2	
166 Gray fine leaved do.	—— cinerea	1	
167 Sparrowwort do.	—— passerina	1	
168 Pubescent do.	—— pubescens	1	50
169 Scotch white do. *or heather*	—— vulgaris	1	
170 ——— red do.	—— *v. roseo*	1	
171 Double flowering do.	—— *v. pleno*	2	
172 Cross leaved heath	—— tetralix	1	
173 White Portugal hairy do.	—— ciliaris	1	
174 Purple do. do.	—— *v. purpureo*	1	
175 Many flowering do.	—— multiflora	1	
176 Dwarf early flowering do.	—— herbacea	1	
177 Fox tail do.	—— alopecuroidea	1	

178	Three flowered heath	Erica triflora	$ 2
179	Great flowered do.	—— grandiflora	2
180	Garland do.	—— persoluta	2
181	Icy flowered do.	—— gilva	1 50
182	Madeira tree do.	—— arborea, &c.	1
183	Coral plant	Erythrina herbacea	1
184	Blotched leaved Eucomis	Eucomis punctata	1
185	Wave leaved do.	—— undulata	1
186	Oleander leaved Spurge	Euphorbia neriifolia	1
187	Tiger flower, *or Ferraria*	Ferraria, *see page* 94.	
188	Chinese trailing Fig	Ficus stipulata	1
189	Scarlet Fuchsia, *or Eardrop*	Fuchsia coccinea	1
190	Cape Jasmine	Gardenia florida, $2 to 3	
191	Dwarf small flowering do.	—— radicans, $2 to 3	
192	Profuse flowering do.	—— multiflora, $2 to 3	
193	Star do. do.	—— Thunbergia, &c.	5
194	*Carolina yellow do.	Gelseminum nitidum	75
195	Dyer's broom, &c.	Genista tinctoria	1
196	Italian tuberous Geranium	Geranium tuberosum	75
197	Sword lily, *or corn flag*	Gladiolus, *see page* 91.	
198	Single seeded Gleditschia	Gleditschia mosnosperma	1
199	Large flowering Gloxinia	Gloxinia speciosa	3
200	Loblolly bay	Gordonia lasianthus	1
201	Splendid flowering Gorteria	Gorteria rigens	1
202	Downy leaved Grislea	Grislea tomentosa	2
203	Scarlet blood flower	Hæmanthus coccineus	3
204	White do.	—— albiflorus	3
205	Tyger do.	—— tigrinus	4
206	Hairy do.	—— ciliaris	12
207	Peruvian Heliotrope	Heliotropium peruvianum	1
208	Broad leaved do.	—— parviflorum	1

209	Japan white day lily	Hemerocallis japonica	$2
210	Chinese changeable Hibiscus	Hibiscus mutabilis	5
211	—— rose do.	——— rosa sinensis	5
212	—— double rose do.	——— *v. pleno*	5
213	Great flowering do.	——— grandiflorus	1
214	Scarlet flowering do.	——— speciosus	1
215	Scabrous do.	——— scaber	1
216	Chinese splendid Hoya	Hoya carnosa	5
217	*Chinese changeable Hydrangea	Hydrangea hortensis	62
218	Chinese St. John's wort	Hypericum monogynum	1
219	Star flowered Hypoxis	Hypoxis stellata	1
220	Italian evergreen Candytuft	Iberis sempervirens	1
221	Paraguay, *or Yapan tea*	Ilex vomitoria	1
222	Peacock Iris, *see p.* 88.	Iris pavonia	
223	Ixia, *see page* 89.	Ixia	
224	Catalonian Jasmine	Jasminum grandiflorum	1
225	Striped leaved do.	—— officinale. *fol. var.*	1
226	Yellow Indian do.	—— odoratissimum	1
227	Azorian, *or Madeira do.*	—— azoricum	1
228	South Sea do.	—— simplicifolium	1
229	Chinese curled flowered do.	—— revolutum	5
230	Slender branched do.	—— gracile	1
231	White Arabian do.	—— sambac	1
232	Double do. do.	—— *v. pleno*	5
233	White Malabar nut	Justicia alhatoda	1
234	Blue do. do.	——— nervosa	1
235	*Chinese panicled Kolereuteria	Koelreuteria paniculata	3
236	Lachenalia, *see p.* 93.	Lachenalia	
237	Crimson Indian Lagerstræmia	Lagerstræmia indica	1
238	New Holland Lambertia	Lambertia formosa	2
239	Changeable Lantana	Lantana camara	1
240	European sweet bay	Laurus nobilis	75

241 Narrow leaved Bay	Laurus *v.angustifolia*	$	1
242 Carolina do.	——— caroliniensis		1
243 Fragrant Lavendar	Lavandula dentata		50
244 Vanilla scented Liatris	Liatris odoratissima		75
245 Wax tree of Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum		5
246 Chinese Limodorum	Limodorum tankervililæi		1 50
247 Fulgent Lobelia	Lobelia fulgens		1
248 Splendid do	——— splendens		1
249 Japan Honeysuckle	Lonicera Japonica		2
250 Chinese coronet Lychnis	Lychnis coronata		1
251 White leaved Mallow	Malva albida		1
252 China purple Magnolia	Magnolia obovata,	2 to	3
253 —— chandelier do.	—— conspicua		5
254 —— olive coloured do.	—— fuscata		5
255 —— small flowered do.	—— *v. ansonæfolia*		8
256 —— dwarf ——— do.	—— pumila,	$3 to	4
257 —— slender branched do.	—— tomentosa		8
258 Great laurel leaved do.	—— grandiflora		1
259 Exmouth, *or irony leaved do.*	—— *v. ferruginea*		2
260 Woolly Hoarhound	Marrubium candidissimum		1
261 Italian tree Medick	Medicago arborea		1
262 Hypericum leaved Melaleuca	Melaleuca hypericifolia		2
263 Heath leaved do.	——— ericifolia		2
264 Rush leaved Cape Melanthium	Melanthium junceum		2
265 Great honey flower	Melianthus major		1
266 Smooth leaved fig Marygold	Mesembryanthemum glabrum		75
267 Bearded do.	—— barbatum		75
268 Splendid do.	—— spectabile, &c.		1
269 Japan broad leaved Mespilus	Mespilus japonica		8
270 Chinese do.	——— indica		5

271	Linear leaved Metrosideros	Metrosideros linearis	$2
272	Spear leaved do.	——— lanceolata	2
273	Divaricated Mimosa, *or Sensitive tree*	Mimosa divaricata	1
274	Farnesian sweet do.	——— farnesiana	1
275	Splendid Monsonia	Monsonia speciosa	10
276	Sword leaved Moræa	Moræa iridioides	1
277	Long flowered do.	——— longiflora	1
278	Common broad leaved Myrtle	Myrtus communis	75
279	Rosemary leaved do.	——— *rosmarinifolia*	2
280	Orange leaved do.	——— *boetica*	1
281	Broad leaved Dutch do.	——— *belgica*	75
282	Double flowering do.	——— *v. pleno*	1
283	Italian upright do.	——— *italica*	75
284	Striped leaved do.	——— *v. variegato*	1
285	Nutmeg do.	——— *tenuifolia*	1
286	Bird's nest do.	——— *var.*	1
287	Box leaved do.	——— *tarentina*	2
288	Chinese garden Nandina	Nandina domestica	3
289	Single red Oleander	Nerium Oleander	75
290	Double red do.	——— *v. rubro pleno*	1
291	Single white do.	——— *v. albo*	1
292	Double white do.	——— *v. albo pleno*	3
293	Chinese splendid do.	——— coronarium	2
294	Ogeche Lime	Nyssa candicans	1
295	Great Tupelo	——— tomentosa	1
296	European Olive	Olea europæa	1
297	American do.	——— americana	1
298	Chinese fragrant do.	——— fragrans	2
299	Madeira laurel leaved do.	——— excelsa	5
300	Asiatic, *or Cape do.*	——— capensis	3
301	Star of Bethlehem, *see page* 92.	Ornithogalum	
302	Oxalis, *or wood sorrel, see page* 95.	Oxalis	

303	Chinese purple sweet Pæony tree	Pæonia moutan	$ 5
304	—— rose do.	—— *v. rosea*	5
305	—— white & purple do.	—— *v. papaveracea*	10
306	*—— white herbaceous Pæony	—— Sinensis, *Whitleyi*	5
307	*—— crimson do.	—— *v. Humei*	8
308	*—— rose scented do.	—— *v. fragrans*	10
309	Pancratium, *see page* 95.	Pancratium	
310	Blue passion flower	Passiflora cerulea	1
311	Rose coloured do.	—— incarnata	1
312	Yellow do.	—— lutea, &c.	1
313	Pennyroyal, *or rasp leaved Geranium*	Pelargonium radula	75
314	Otto of rose, *or Cinnamon do.*	—— *v. odoratum*	50
315	Crimson horse shoe do.	—— zonale	50
316	Scarlet do. do.	—— *v. coccinea*	75
317	Flesh coloured do. do.	—— *v. carnea*	1
318	Double floweringdo. do.	—— *v. pleno*	2
319	Striped leaved do. do.	—— *v. fol. variegato*	62
320	Silver edged do. do.	—— *v. fol. marginata*	1
321	Scarlet flowering do.	—— inquinans	50
322	Birch leaved do.	—— betulinum	75
323	Splendid do. do.	—— speciosum	2
324	Heart leaved do.	—— cordatum	75
325	Prince Regent do.	—— *v. splendens*	3
326	Nutmeg scented do.	—— odoratissimum	75
327	Balm scented do.	—— vitifolium	50
328	Rose scented do.	—— capitatum	50
329	Great flowering do.	—— grandiflorum	1
330	Oak leaved do.	—— quercifolium	50
331	White oak leaved do.	—— *v. minor*	1
332	Fair Helen do.	—— *v. nova*	1
333	Velvet leaved do.	—— eriostemon	75
334	Ivy leaved do.	—— lateripes	75
335	Downy leaved do.	—— tomentosum	75
336	Lemon, *or apple scented do.*	—— citriodorum	50
337	Sorrel leaved do.	—— acetosum	75

338 Fiery, *or burnished Geranium*	Pelargonium ardens	$ 2	
339 Night smelling do.	—— triste, &c. &c.	1	
340 Sage leaved Phlomis	Phlomis fruticosa	1	
341 Orange coloured do.	——— leonurus	1	
342 Heath leaved Phylica	Phylica ericoides	1	
343 Privet leaved Phillyrea	Phillyrea media	1	
344 Olive leaved do.	——— olæifolia	1	50
345 Narrow leaved do.	——— angustifolia	2	
346 Georgia bark tree	Pinckneya pubescens	1	
347 Chinese fragrant Pittosporum	Pittosporum tobira	2	
348 Tuberose, *see page* 95.	Polyanthes tuberosa		
349 *Auricula	Primula auricula		
350 *Polyanthus *for many varieties see page* 51.	——— polyanthus		
351 *Primrose	——— vulgaris, &c.		
352 Cone bearing Protea	Protea conifera	5	
353 English Laurel	Prunus lauro-cerasus		75
354 Striped do.	——— *v. fol. varieg.*	1	
355 Portugal do.	——— lusitanica	1	
356 Carolina wild Orange	——— caroliniensis	1	
357 Spike flowered Psoralea	Psoralea spicata	1	
358 Pomegranate, *see pages* 41 *and* 42.	Punica		
359 *Scarlet flowering Japan Apple	Pyrus Japonica	2	
360 *White do. do.	——— *v. albo*	2	
361 *Ranunculus, *see page* 85.	Ranunculus		
362 Silver striped Buckthorn	Rhamnus alaturnus, *fol. var.*	1	
363 Striped Rose Bay	Rhododendron ponticum, *fol. var.*	2	
364 *Red China everblooming Rose	Rosa indica		62
365 *Blueish marbled do.	—— *v. cerulea*		75
366 *Hundred leaved do.	—— *v. centifolia*	1	
367 *Dwarf cluster do.	—— *v. minor*	2	
368 *Flesh coloured do.	—— *v. carnea*	1	
369 *Resplendent do.	—— *v. resplendens*	2	
370 *Semidouble lilac do.	—— *v. purpurea*	2	

371	*Sweet scented Rose	Rosa odorata	$2
372	*Macartney's pale yellow do.	—— bracteata	3
373	*China everblooming purple velvet do.	—— semperflorens	75
374	*Semidouble purple do.	—— *v. semipleno*	2
375	*Amaranthus do.	—— *v. amaranthiflora*	2
376	*Bichonia do.	—— *v. Bichonia*	2
377	*Single flowering do.	—— *v. diversæflora*	1
378	*Three leaved shining do.	—— sinica	2
379	*Evergreen do.	—— sempervirens	1
380	Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	50
381	Double rose leaved Bramble	Rubus rosæfolius, *pl.*	1
382	India Soapberry	Sapindus saponaria	1
383	*Chinese strawberry Saxifrage	Saxifraga sarmentosa	75
384	*Scarlet fruited Schisandra	Schisandra coccinea	1
385	Squill, *see page* 92.	Scilla	
386	Tree Houseleek	Sempervivum arboreum	1
387	Scarlet flowering gouty do.	—— tortuosum	1
388	Silvery leaved Groundsel	Senecio cinerascens	1
389	Cape Septas	Septas capensis	3
390	Japan double box thorn	Serissa fætida, *pl.*	1
391	Striped Star grass	Sisyrinchium striatum	1
392	Peruvian Winter cherry	Solanum quercifolium	1
393	Japan Sophora	Sophora Japonica	2
394	African Sparmannia	Sparmannia africana	2
395	Variegated Stapelia	Stapelia variegata	75
396	Three pointed do.	—— trisulca	1
397	Star flowering do. &c.	—— radiata, &c.	1
398	Chinese Sterculea	Sterculea platanifolia	1
399	Chinese Tallow tree	Stillingia sebifera	1
400	Queen's Strelitz, *very splendid*	Strelitzia reginæ	15

401 Chinese Yew	Taxus macrophylla	$ 2	
402 Shrubby Germander	Teucrium fruticans	1	
403 Green Tea	Thea viridis	3	
404 Bohea Tea	—— Bohea	3	
405 *Heliotrope scented Colt's foot	Tussilago fragrans	1	
406 Lemon scented Verbena	Verbena triphylla	1	
407 Laurustinus	Viburnum tinus	1	
408 Striped leaved do.	—— *v. fol. varieg.*	1	50
409 Scarlet Madagascar Periwinkle	Vinca rosea		75
410 White do. do.	—— *v. alba*		75
411 *Fragrant double Violet	Viola odoratissima		50
412 Double Japan Volkameria	Volkameria japonica	1	
413 Wachendorfia, *see page* 95.	Wachendorfia		
414 Watsonia, *see page* 95.	Watsonia		
415 New-Holland Westringia	Westringia rosmarinacea	2	
416 Adam's needle	Yucca gloriosa	1	
417 Recurved leaved do.	—— recurvifolia	2	
418 Narrow leaved do.	—— draconis	2	
419 *Adam's thread	—— filamentosa	1	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF GARDEN SEEDS,

For the information of those who retail them.

Artichoke	*per lb.*	$ 3	0
Asparagus		1	0
Beans, English Windsor	*per bushel*	6	0
Do. Early Mazagan		6	0
Do. Green Nonpareil		6	0
Do. Long Pod		6	0
Do. Heligoland		6	0
Do. Horse		6	0
Do. Kidney Dwarf, *or Snaps (8 varieties)*		6	0
Do. Kidney Pole		6	0
Do. Lima Pole		8	0
Do. Scarlet Runners		10	0
Beet,	*per lb.*	1	50
Borecole		2	0
Brocoli, Purple Cape		5	0
Do. White do.		8	0
Brussels Sprouts		2	50
Cabbage, Early York		2	50
Do. Early Amsterdam		3	0
Do. Early Salisbury		3	0
Do. Early Fenton		3	0
Do. Early Dwarf		3	0
Do. Early Emperor		3	0
Do. Early Battersea		2	0
Do. Early Heart Shaped		2	0
Do. Early Sugarloaf		2	0
Do. Red Dutch		2	50
Do. Large Green Glazed		3	0
Do. Drumhead		2	0
Do. Green Savoy		2	0
Do. Yellow do.		2	0
Do. Late Sugarloaf		2	0
Do. Late Battersea		2	0

Cabbage, Large Scotch	*per lb.*	$2 0
Do. Turnep Rooted		2 0
Do. Russian, *and all other kinds*		2 0
Cauliflower		3 0
Carrot		1 50
Celery		2 0
Colewort		2 0
Chervil		2 0
Corn Sallad		1 50
Cress		1 0
Cucumber Early		1 50
Do. Long		1 50
Do. Cluster		4 0
Do. Turkey		4 0
Do. White Spined		4 0
Endive, or Chicorée		2 50
Kail, Scotch Curled		2 0
Leek		2 0
Lettuce, Early Silesia		2 0
Do. Grand Admiral		2 0
Do. Brown Dutch		2 0
Do. Imperial		2 0
Do. Large Cabbage		2 0
Do. Magnum Bonum		3 0
Do. Madeira		3 0
Do. Bath Coss		3 0
Do. *all other kinds*		2 50
Mangel Wurzel		1 50
Melon, Cantaleupe		1 50
Do. Citron		2 0
Do. Nutmeg		2 0
Do. Paradise		4 0
Do. Persian		4 0
Do. Carolina Water		1 0
Mustard Black		0 25
Do. Yellow, *or English*		0 37
Nasturtium		2 0
Onion, Red		1 50
Do. White		2 0
Do. Madeira		2 0

Onion, James's Long Keeping	*per lb.*	$ 2 0
Parsley, *curled or double*		1 0
Parsnip		1 50
Peas, Eastern Shore	*per bushel*	8 0
Do. Wilson's		5 0
Do. Frame		4 0
Do. Charlton		4 0
Do. Hotspur		4 0
Do. Late Blue Prussian		4 0
Do. Imperial Dwarf		6 0
Do. Dwarf Prolific		6 0
Do. Dwarf Marrowfats		4 0
Do. Leadman's Dwarf		6 0
Do. Dwarf Sugar, *eat pod*		10 0
Do. Knight's Tall Honey do.		10 0
Albany Field do. *green and white*	$ 1 50 to	2 0
Pepper	*per lb.*	5 0
Radish	75 *cts.* to	$ 1 0
Spinach		1 0
Squash		1 50
Salsify		2 0
Turnip	75 *cts.* to	$ 1 0
Tomatoes and Egg Plant	*per ounce*	0 50
Sweet and Pot Herbs		0 50
Flower Seeds, put up in small papers for retailing, *per* 100 *papers*		4 0

A SHORT TREATISE

On the management of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. with cursory descriptions of some which are of recent introduction and acknowledged merit.

The Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden, in supplying the orders for Trees, &c. from remote parts of the United States, having frequent applications for directions for their management to accompany them, concludes that the following brief remarks will be found acceptable.

Season for Transplanting.

Spring is the season when we feel the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the most general season for planting trees—but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from a drought, when those set out in the spring often perish in consequence of it.

Trees, &c. on their arrival at the place of destination.

As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots—it having been found by experience that the thriftiness of trees the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted—a precaution

which is always attended to with respect to the trees sent from this Garden, as the roots are invariably kept moist from the time they are taken up until they are packed ready to be shipped. Their success, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination, for if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

Manner of Planting.

Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting—take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovels full of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and during the operation of filling in the earth, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots, and when completely filled up, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it should the season prove dry.

To cause the Trees to thrive.

The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated—young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them, and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for

three or four feet distant around them, and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water—this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one, who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular waterings will be necessary, and from a neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

Soil, Culture, &c.

APPLES.

Rich strong loams are the soils most conducive to the growth of the Apple, but Apple orchards will succeed on any soil except a quicksand or a cold clay, if proper attention is paid to keeping the ground in constant cultivation, and manure is regularly dug or ploughed in around the trees. Old well rotted stable manure, decomposed vegetable mould from swamps or woods, and river mud, have been found most suitable for this purpose.

PEARS.

These succeed in the same soil prescribed for Apples, and in other respects require the same treatment. This tree is, however, subject to one disease peculiar to itself, commonly called the *Fire Blight*, which attacks trees in the most flourishing state, generally commencing at the top or extremity of the branches, and extending downwards, the only remedy for this disease is to immediately saw off the branches one or two feet below where the blight extends, in which case they generally revive.

PEACHES.

The preferable soil for a Peach orchard is a rich sandy loam, but this fruit will succeed in any soil with proper attention to cultivation and manuring; particular care, however, should be taken not to plant a new orchard on the site of an old one. There are two causes which have operated against the success of this tree, and which seem peculiar to it—the one is a *Worm* which attacks the tree at the root, near the surface of the ground, and often totally encircles it; the other is a disease usually denominated the *Yellows*.

The Worm.—The most proper course to obviate the depredations of the worm is to examine the trees every spring and autumn, and to make an application of fresh cow dung to the wounds which have been made by them. Lime or ashes thrown around the roots of Peach trees are found to prevent, in a great measure, the depredations of the worm.

Yellows.—This disease, which commenced its ravages in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania about the year 1797, and in New-York in 1801, and has spread through several of the states, is by far more destructive to Peach trees than the worm, and is evidently contagious. The disease is spread at the time when the trees are in bloom, and is disseminated by the pollen or farina blowing from the flowers of diseased trees, and impregnating the flowers of those which are healthy, and which is quickly circulated by the sap through the branches, foliage, and fruit, causing the fruit, wherever the infection extends, to ripen prematurely. That this disease is entirely distinct from the *worm*, is sufficiently proved by the circumstance, that Peach trees which have been inoculated on Plum or Almond stocks, though never affected by the *worm*, are equally subject to the *yellows*, —and a decisive proof of its being contagious is, that a healthy tree, inoculated from a branch of a diseased one, instead of restoring it to vigour and health, immediately becomes itself infected with the disease. As all

efforts to totally subdue it, must require a long course of time, the best method to pursue towards its eventual eradication, is to stop its progress, and prevent its farther extension—to accomplish which the following means are recommended, which have been found particularly successful in the orchards of the proprietor, as well as in those of others in his neighbourhood, which continue to produce fruit of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance.

As soon as a tree is discovered to possess the characteristics of the disease, which is generally known by the leaves putting on a sickly yellow appearance—but of which the premature ripening of the fruit is a decisive proof—it should be marked, so as to be removed the ensuing autumn, which must be done without fail, for if left again to bloom, it would impart the disease to many others in its vicinity; care is also necessary, in its removal, to take out all the roots of the diseased tree, especially if another is to be planted in the same place, so that the roots of the tree to be planted may not come in contact with any of those of the one which was diseased.

If your neighbour has trees infected with the yellows in a quarter contiguous to your's, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, that your's may not be injured by them. By being thus particular in speedily removing such trees as may be infected, the disease is prevented from extending itself to the rest of the orchard, and the residue will consequently be preserved in perfect health at the trifling loss of two or three trees annually from a large orchard.

CHERRIES.

Cherry trees will not succeed in a low wet situation; they thrive best in a rich sandy loam, and the soil around them must be kept cultivated until they have attained a considerable size. If the bodies of the trees become bark-bound, some rotten manure must be dug in around them, and the bodies and largest branches be

brushed over with soft soap. The Morello Cherry having become almost extinct in some parts of the United States, in consequence of an insect which perforates the branches and produces large excrescences, which, unless lopped off as soon as they appear, soon destroy the tree altogether—it may be satisfactory to state that the English Morello, and the Plumstone Morello, are not subject to this disease—and that the fruit of both of these kinds is far superior in size and flavour to the common Morello, and ripens equally late in the season.

PLUMS, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES.

For these a light rich soil is preferable, and the same care is necessary as has been recommended for fruit trees generally, in keeping the ground cultivated around them when young, for although it is a common observation, that Plum trees succeed best in a hard trodden soil, and though such a situation may cause the trees to retain their fruit, still it must be decidedly unfavourable to their growth. Plums, Apricots, and Nectarines, are smooth skinned fruit, and are in some parts of the United States subject to be injured by a small bug called the *Curculio*, which stings the fruit, and causes it to drop before it has attained its proper size. Their depredations may be effectually prevented by paving round the trees as far as the branches extend, as it has been incontestibly proved by frequent experiments made by the proprietor of this garden and others, that the *Curculio* will not infest those trees where they cannot find means of immediately concealing themselves in the ground, on dropping from the branches. Plum trees are also subject to injury from another insect, which stings the branches, and causes large protuberances to form on them, which, if not cut off, produce a canker that in time destroys the tree. There are some kinds, however, which are not subject to the attacks of this insect, viz. the Chicasaw, early Coral, Golden Drop, and other native Plums, the Cherry Plum, Bolmer's Washington, Flushing Gage, and yellow Egg Plums.

FIGS.

In the middle and northern States, where the Fig trees are killed nearly to the ground by the severity of the winters, two crops of fruit may be obtained each season by planting the early kinds in a warm or sheltered situation, if pains are taken in autumn to bend the trees down, and cover them with earth, sloping the embankment so as to cast off the rain; but early in April they should be uncovered and set upright. By this treatment they will produce one crop of fruit early in the summer, and another in September or October.

GRAPES.

Of all the fruits cultivated in the United States, there is none more generally esteemed than the Grape; yet, in the middle and northern States, this fruit is seldom met with in perfection except in cities. The proprietor having attended particularly to the cultivation of the Grape for nearly twenty years past, can confidently assure those who wish to have this fruit in perfection, that they may depend on their vines producing well if they will attend to the following directions; for although a season may sometimes occur when the cold and wet will retard the ripening of the fruit, yet even in the worst seasons a tolerable crop may be calculated on.

There are two causes why the cultivation of the vine has not been successful in the *country*, attention to which is indispensably necessary; *the first* is the proper selection of those kinds which are suitable to the climate, and which come to perfection by the middle or end of September; *the second* is the want of attention to the culture requisite for ripening the wood, which in cities is effected by the dry warm air, with little or no care, but in the country, art and attention are required to produce the desired effect. I have, therefore, given the list of Grapes under two distinct heads, with brief descriptions of their qualities, &c.; *first*, those which, on

account of their time of ripening and other circumstances, succeed both in the country and city; *second*, those which succeed in the city *only*, or in Grape Houses roofed with glass.

GRAPES *which succeed both in the Country and City.*

1. *Early White Muscadine, or Summer Sweet Water.*—This is a round Grape, with a thin skin, and of a delicate flavour. It is a great bearer, and resembles the white Sweet Water in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier. being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August.

2. *July Grape, Early Black Cluster, or Morillon noir hative.*—This is a small round fruit, and grows in very compact bunches; it is a good bearer, and ripens in August.

3. *Small Black Cluster, or Burgundy.*—This has oval berries, and is a very pleasant fruit, ripens in September.

4. *Large Black Cluster, or Lisbon.*—This is larger than the above; its juice, however, is rather harsh, and less agreeable to the taste than the preceding one; it is said that this is the Grape from which Port Wine is made; it ripens early in September.

5. *Miller's Burgundy, Black Cluster, or Meunier.*—This is a small black Grape, rather of an oval form, and grows in short compact bunches; the juice is sweet and pleasant; it is a great bearer, and a good Grape for Wine; ripens in September.

6. *Auvergne, True Burgundy, or Black Marillon.*—This is rather an indifferent fruit for the table, but in Europe considered one of the best for making Wine; it is of a middle size, and somewhat oval, and ripens in September.

7. *Black Sweet Water.*—This is a roundish fruit, growing in small compact bunches, is very sweet, and ripens in September.

8. *Black Madeira.*—This Grape I received direct from Madeira; it produces abundantly, and is one of those that agree best with our climate; the fruit is very

juicy and of a pleasant flavour, and seems well calculated both for Wine and the table; it ripens in August.

9. *White Frontignac, or Muscat blanc.*—This has large bunches; the fruit is round and of an exquisite flavour; it ripens in September.

10. *Black Frontignac, or Muscat noir.*—This has very large round fruit, covered with a mealy bloom, and of a very fine flavour. It is called, at the Cape of Good Hope, *the Black Constantia;* it ripens in September.

11. *Red Frontignac, or Muscat rouge.*—This has round berries, of a good size, and of a dark brick colour; the bunches are very large, and the fruit of good flavour; ripens in September.

12. *Bordeaux Purple.*—This Grape I received direct from Bordeaux a few years since; it produces very abundantly, and the fruit, which is round, is of a pleasant flavour and very juicy, though but of a middle size; it ripens early in September.

13. *French Chocolate.*—This was received from France about thirty years since; the vine is of very vigorous growth, and a great bearer, and seems to suit our climate well, and to be as hardy as our native wild Grapes; the fruit is oval, of a sprightly flavour, and the bunches large; it is an excellent Wine Grape, as well as an excellent one for the table; it ripens from the middle to the end of September.

14. *Bland's Grape.*—This is a round fruit, of a pale red colour, of a middle size, and very pleasant flavour; it is an agreeable table fruit, and is also said to make excellent Wine. It has been supposed for many years to be a native of Virginia, but I have recently received information, which cannot be doubted, through Doctor Norton, of Richmond, that this Grape was introduced many years since into Virginia from Italy, by a Mr. Matzay, and carried thence to Philadelphia by Mr. Bland, and indeed the general aspect of the plant proves it to be an Exotic Grape.

15. *Isabella Grape.*—This is an American Grape, a native of Dorchester, South-Carolina, and was introduced to this State by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, the lady of

George Gibbs, Esq. of St. Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, Long-Island, and in honour of that lady has been called *Isabella Grape*. It is a dark purple fruit, of a good size, oval form, and juicy, and nearly equals some of the European kinds, and for vigour of growth and an abundant yield, exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country, and requires no protection during the winter season. General Joseph Swift, of New-York, informed me, that a single vine in his garden produced above eight bushels during each of the seasons of 1820 and 1821. This Grape promises to rival all others in cultivation in this country for the purpose of making Wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making Wine of a fair quality, or for making Brandy equal to that of France; it ripens in September.

16. *Scuppernon.*—This Grape has been cultivated with great success in North-Carolina, of which State it is a native, and where many hogsheads of Wine are annually made from it. The Wine is of a very agreeable and peculiar flavour. It will no doubt be ere long cultivated extensively throughout the United States for the purpose of making Wine, as the experiments in North-Carolina, which, in some cases, have been on quite an extensive scale, have realized the most sanguine wishes of those who commenced the undertaking.

GRAPES *which succeed in the City only, or in Grape Houses roofed with glass.*

17. *White Sweet Water.*—This Grape flourishes admirably in our cities, where large quantities are annually sold in the shops; some bunches which grew in the garden of Edward Probyn, Esq. during the summer of 1821, were of uncommon size, one of which weighed 1 *lb.* 10 *oz.* and was 17 inches in girth; in fine seasons it succeeds in the country also.

18. *Black Hamburg.*—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.

19. *White Parsley leaved, or Ciotât.*—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.

20. *Red Chasselas, or Chasselas rouge.*—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.
21. *Red Muscadel, or Muscadelle rouge.*
22. *White Constantia.*
23. *White, or true Tokay.*
24. *Lombardy, or flame coloured Tokay.*
25. *St. Peter's.*

Since the publication of that part of the Catalogue which contains the list of Grapes found at page 26, I have received, from my valued correspondent, Doctor Norton, of Richmond, two varieties of the Grape, which are said to be very fine, and to succeed admirably —to one which was discovered in Prince Edward county, Virginia, he has given the name of *Prince Edward Grape*—to the other, which is a seedling from Bland's Grape, and for bringing which into notice our country is particularly indebted to Doctor Norton, I have given the name of *Norton's Virginia Seedling*—both kinds are now under successful cultivation.

I have also received, the last spring, the following kinds from the most celebrated collection at Paris, which are now in a very flourishing state, and bid fair to answer the most flattering expectations; the results of which will be stated in the next publication. Plants of most of these kinds can be supplied in the autumn of 1823. If they answer the descriptions given of them, those noted with a C. will be suitable for the City, and those with C. C. both for the City and Country.

26. White Muscat of Alexandria, *or Alexandrian Frontignac*, C.
27. Blue, or Violet Frontignac, *or Muscat Violet*, C.C.
28. Royal Muscadine d'Arboyce, *or Chasselas blanc*, C. C.
29. Malvoisie, *or blue Tokay*, C. C.
30. White Cornishon, *or Cornishon blanc*, C.
31. Black, or seedless Corinth, *or Currant Grape*, C. C.
32. Syrian Grape, *with monstrous bunches*, C.

The following kinds have also been ordered from France, and will be received the ensuing autumn,(1822) when they will be immediately increased to supply those who desire them :—

33. Black Muscadine.
34. Malmsey Muscadine.
35. White Muscat of Lunel.
36. Red Muscat of Alexandria.
37. Red Muscat of Jerusalem.
38. Red Constantia.
39. Red Hamburg.
40. White Hamburg.
41. Aleppo.
42. Brick.
43. Smyrna.
44. Alicant, *or Black Spanish.*
45. Claret.
46. White Morillon.
47. Black Damascus.
48. Black Muscadel.
49. Black Prince.
50. Le Cœur, *or Morocco.*
51. Golden Galician.
52. White Corinth.
53. White Raisin.
54. Black Raisin, and some others.

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

Soil and situation.

The preferable soil for Grape vines is a light rich loam, though they will grow and produce well in any dry rich soil, except an entire sand or a hard clay. The ground should be made mellow to the depth of two feet, and if not naturally rich, should be made so with old well rotted stable manure. The situation should have a southern aspect; an eastern aspect is found to render the fruit and foliage most liable to mildew, and a south-west exposure is found to be preferable to all others.

Transplanting.

Either the spring or autumn answer for transplanting vines, but the latter is the preferable season. In removing the vines it is necessary to keep the roots moist from the time they are taken up until replanted. Let the holes be dug eighteen inches deep, and some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth that is filled in around them, and let them be watered as soon as they are planted.

Pruning.

About the first week in November it will be necessary to prune the vines; if they are quite young, the branches of the same season's growth should be trimmed down to about four buds, but, as the vines advance in age and size, the number of buds to be left may be increased, and when the vines are quite strong, some of the most vigorous shoots may be left from four to six feet in length; observing always in pruning to proportion the number of buds left to the strength of the shoot. In the spring many unnecessary shoots will be produced, which must be rubbed off, as they would exhaust the vine, and lessen the quantity and quality of the fruit; indeed, care should be taken to rub off all such buds as are unnecessary to furnish bearing shoots for the ensuing year, and to lop off such lateral branches as would tend to draw the sustenance from the main shoots.

Training.

Lattice fences, five feet high, and at a distance of six feet from each other, answer extremely well for vines, which should be planted along them at the distance of six feet asunder. On these fences the shoots should be trained in a horizontal or oblique direction, and each branch singly, so as to allow the air to pass freely through, and cause the wood to ripen well, on which

invariably depends the success of the ensuing crop. These lattices possess this advantage, that the sun can shine on both sides of the vines in the course of the day, and that they allow a free passage to the air, which is of great benefit as well in maturing the fruit, as in ripening the wood. In some countries, however, where the culture of the vine is carried to a great extent, a very simple mode is pursued, which is to place two poles to each vine, and to train up two shoots to each of the poles. This method might probably be found advantageous in this country on the principle of economy, when it is contemplated to establish extensive vineyards.

Culture, &c.

It is preferable in winter to protect most kinds of foreign Grapes in the following manner, though there are some which do not require it :—In the course of the month of November, after they have been trimmed according to the above directions, bend each vine gently down, then stake it to keep it in its place, after this, proceed to cover it with earth or litter, hilling the earth up well around, and sloping it to cast off the rain. In April they must be carefully uncovered, and trained along the lattices designed for them, or tied up to poles in such a way that the branches are kept separate from each other, and, if it is the first season after transplanting, allow but three or four of the most vigorous buds to grow, and rub off the others. It has been urged by some that the necessity for covering most kinds of foreign vines precluded their culture for the purpose of making Wine; but it must have been unknown to them, that the vineyards on the Rhine, where large quantities of Wine are made, are treated in this manner. The ground around the vines must be kept mellow, and free from grass and weeds; and, every autumn, immediately after pruning them, it will be necessary to have from two to four shovels full of old well rotted manure dug in around each vine. It is to be understood that the directions for covering the vines dur-

ing the winter, and the selection of early fruit, &c. are only necessary for the climate north of the Potomac; for in the more southern States, no protection of course is necessary, and all the later kinds of Grapes may be cultivated with every reasonable prospect of success; but all the other directions relative to pruning, training, manuring, &c. will be found necessary as well in a southern as in a northern clime.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This is a fruit generally planted, but from the necessary culture not being understood, few succeed in having them produce plentifully, and the fruit fair and of good size. To effect which, one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up, as the fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, and it is also necessary every autumn to dig in a plenty of old well rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair.

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

For all hardy Forest trees, except Evergreens, autumn is the preferable season for transplantation; if taken from a nursery, they are naturalized to an upland soil, but if taken from the woods or swamps, they should be planted in soil similar to that from which they are removed. Forest as well as Fruit trees, to cause them to grow thrifty, require the ground to be kept cultivated around them; and when the bodies become bark-bound or mossy, they should be brushed over with soft soap, as directed for Fruit trees, especially the Mountain Ash, which sometimes becomes covered with white insects and their eggs; these should be scoured off first, before the soap is applied, or at the time of applying it.

WHITE CHINESE, *or Italian Mulberry.*

This is the species which has always been cultivated for rearing silk worms. It is originally from China, but, from being so extensively cultivated in Italy, is more generally called the Italian Mulberry. This tree is very easy of cultivation, and of very rapid growth, and may be cultivated to any extent without difficulty, as it agrees so well with our climate, that they are found growing spontaneously in the hedges on Long-Island, from seeds which have been scattered by the winds or birds.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH FILBERTS.

These nuts, which are vended in large quantities in our markets, grow as well in our climate as the common hazel-nut, and produce very abundantly. Such being the case, it is hoped, ere long, sufficient will be produced from our own soil to supersede the necessity of importation, as plantations of this tree would amply remunerate the possessor; or, if planted as a hedge, would be found to be very productive.

COMMON LOCUST.

Within a few years, many of our enterprizing landholders have been devoting their attention to planting extensive tracts with this tree, the wood of which is of so much request in ship building. An acre of these trees planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

LIQUORICE.

The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or Liquorice, may be cultivated to equal perfection in the United States as in any other country. It delights in a light rich sandy soil, and the product is so great, that it would yield an immense profit to the cultivator. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when we shall not have to depend on England and Spain for our supply.

DYERS' MADDER.

This plant, of so much importance in manufactures, and of which we have annually to import large quantities from Holland, will succeed in this country as well as in any part of Europe. It will thrive in any soil except a sand, and would amply remunerate those who would undertake its cultivation on a large scale, as the daily increase of our manufactories will cause an enlarged demand for this indispensable article.

YELLOW ROSES.

Some complain that the double yellow Roses do not flower well; it is therefore well to remark, that they require an airy situation, and a light rich soil, and that every autumn one half of the old wood should be cut down within four inches of the ground; by this means a succession of thrifty blooming shoots will be kept up. The single yellow, red and yellow Austrian, and yellow mottled, it is well to treat in the same manner, though they bloom freely in almost any soil, and with little or no care.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

These, if taken from the woods, should be planted in winter with balls of frozen earth; but, if taken from a nursery, where they have been naturalized to an upland soil, the preferable season is the spring, as many Evergreens fail when transplanted in autumn, especially if the earth falls entirely from the roots, and the frost penetrates the earth below them when planted, which it seldom fails to do in the northern and middle States.

ASPARAGUS.

This plant, which is cultivated very extensively for the markets, requires that the soil be made very rich and light, and that it be made mellow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The preferable mode of planting is in long narrow beds of about five feet wide, and the plants should be placed one foot apart each way in the beds.

CARNATION PINKS.

These should be covered in winter with a box or frame, or taken up with balls of earth, and planted during the winter under a common hot-bed, with or without glass, as they bear cold, but not cold and moisture at the same time.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Among the plants which have hitherto been introduced to this country, none exceed those which have been received from China and Japan; in the former of which countries they are said to excel all other nations in the cultivation of flowers. It is also a happy circumstance, that nearly all the plants which have yet been received from either of those countries, are among the hardier kinds of Green-house plants, and succeed with very little attention; and, indeed, a number of them are found to withstand the winters of the middle States. It being, therefore, so desirable an object to obtain all the valuable plants of those countries, arrangements have been made to procure such as have already found their way to Europe, as well as to add annually to the collection by importation direct from China.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c.

The Orange, Lemon, Citron, and Shaddock, are easily cultivated, and no trees will bear harder usage, if they are only secured from cold and frost. They may be removed every month in the year, and yet grow well with the aid of shade and moisture. Early in October, they should be taken out of the boxes or pots in which they are growing, with the balls of earth entire, and have the sides and bottom shaved off about an inch deep with a sharp knife, to make room for fresh earth, and then replace them in the pots or boxes, first covering the holes at the bottom with shells or broken earthen,

and some fresh compost; then fill in around the tree with the compost prepared as hereafter directed. If, in the course of replanting, the earth should have been much separated from the roots, the tree should be placed in a shady situation for a few days. If it is desirable to promote the growth, and to form large trees, then let boxes be made a size larger at every annual transplanting; but, if the boxes should be too large in proportion to the tree, fruit will not be produced so soon, nor in as great a quantity.

Compost for ORANGE TREES, and most other Green-House Plants.

Take one third good rich earth, one third well rotted stable manure, and one third swamp, or wood mould; but, where swamp mould cannot be procured, let two thirds be good rich earth; these must be well incorporated together, and, if mixed a few weeks previous to the time of using, it will be the better for it. This soil will suit all except Succulent Plants, such as the different species of Aloe, Cactus, Yucca, Stapelia, &c. which require a composition of half coarse sand, one fourth swamp mould, and one fourth common garden mould.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, *or Japan Rose.*

Much as we are indebted to Japan and China for elegant plants, still we are more peculiarly so for the different species and varieties of the Camellia, which, for the many beauties it concentrates, may be emphatically styled "the Queen of Flowers." The different varieties of this plant form the most brilliant display of the Green-house from December to May, and the splendour of their flowers, and richness of their foliage, are surpassed by no others. The flowers of many of them equal in size the largest garden Rose, and combine a regularity of form, and richness of colouring, which make an admirable contrast with their dark shining green leaves, and render them the greatest ornaments of a room or the Green-house. They need less protection than almost any other Green-house plants, and

four of them, which were left in the open ground during the winter of 1821, and which were protected merely by a hot-bed frame, received no injury, although the ground in the frame was frozen to the depth of five inches.

PÆONIA MOUTAN, *or Tree Pœony.*

In the gardens of China, they cultivate 240 varieties of this splendid plant, some of which are sold as high as a hundred ounces of gold; and in so much esteem is it held by them, that it is there called "the King of Flowers." During the months of March and April, this plant appears in its most magnificent garb, and its flowers, which are from eighteen inches to two feet in circumference, form, what is so rarely met with, a combination of splendour, delicacy, and fragrance. It is yet a rare plant, having been but recently introduced to this country; but, as it is one of the hardiest Greenhouse plants, it is very probable it may ultimately be found to stand our winters in the open air.

PYRUS JAPONICA, *or Scarlet Flowering Japan Apple.*

This is also a very desirable plant; its flowers, which are produced in clusters during most of the winter season, are of the most brilliant scarlet, and are succeeded by small fruit.

MAGNOLIA OBOVATA, *or Chinese Purple Magnolia.*

This plant is justly esteemed for the uncommon richness and beauty of its flowers, which are produced in March, and are of a delicate purple outside, and white within. All the other species of Chinese Magnolias are desirable plants, but more particularly the Magnolia conspicua, or Chandelier Magnolia, whose flowers are very splendid, and are also produced during the winter months.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, *or Cape Jasmine.*

This is also a justly admired plant; the bright shining green of its foliage, and the delightful odour of its large snow white flowers, which are produced from June to December, must ever render it one of the most esteemed exotics.

GORTERIA RIGENS, *or Starry Scarlet Gorteria.*

This, though it never attains a large size, is, notwithstanding, one of the most showy Green-house plants, as its flowers are large and brilliant. Its foliage, also, possesses a singularity, the under side of each leaf being white, with a stripe of green.

ROSA ODORATA, *Sweet China, or Tea Scented Rose.*

This is a most delightful plant, producing a greater abundance of flowers throughout the year than any other Rose, which are of the most exquisite fragrance, whereas most other Everblooming Roses have little or no scent.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, *or Double Japan Globe Flower.*

This shrub, although cultivated as a Green-house plant, will, nevertheless, thrive in the open garden. In the windows of a warm room, or in a Green-house, its slender branches are, during the months of March and April, bent down with the weight of its numerous flowers, of a golden yellow, which are produced in wreaths; and there is scarcely a week, from spring to winter, that flowers may not be found on it, especially if it is planted during that season in the open ground, or continued there throughout the year.

HIBISCUS MUTABILIS, *or Chinese Changeable Hibiscus.*

This plant produces abundance of flowers during the months of November and December, which are about the size of a large garden Rose, and very beautiful. One great peculiarity which these flowers possess, is, that they change from white to a blush rose colour, and then to purple, which gives the plant a fine appearance, from having flowers on it of different colours at the same time.

DATURA ARBOREA, *or Great Peruvian Datura.*

This plant, which is of vigorous growth, produces very splendid flowers during the months of October and November; they are pure white, of a pentangular form, with angular extensions, possess an agreeable fragrance, and are generally near a foot in length.

DAHLIA.

Of this beautiful plant more than 150 varieties are now cultivated in Europe, 34 of which have double flowers. It is a native of Mexico, and the flowers are of every gradation, from the darkest lake colour to the lighest shades, and of every hue but green, and, in splendour, they are surpassed by those of no other plant.

The roots, which are tuberous, resemble a sweet potato, and can be taken up in the fall, and planted in boxes or pots until spring, when they can either be retained in the pots, or replanted along the borders of the garden; the latter situation is preferable, however, as their growth is there so much more vigorous, and the flowers consequently more abundant. The end of April, or beginning of May, is the proper season for planting them out, when they will soon shoot up to the height of from five to eight feet, producing a great abundance of flowers, of which from 30 to 40 are frequently in bloom on a single plant at the same time. The single flowering ones possess very vivid colours; but the double ones, from being the most rare, are the most esteemed—28 varieties of the latter are now in possession of the proprietor, and will soon be sufficiently increased for distribution.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE CULTURE OF BULBOUS AND FIBROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Situation.

A southern aspect, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north wind, is preferable for most Bulbs, but Anemones and Ranunculuses will do best in a situation which, combining a southern aspect, is at the same time sheltered from the intense heat of a noonday sun.

Soil.

One third common sand, one third old well rotted cow-yard manure, and one third good garden mould; let the beds thus formed be well pulverized to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, that the three component parts may be completely mixed together; a fourth part of rotten wood, or decomposed vegetable mould from a wood or swamp, if convenient to be had, may be added with advantage to the above, and will at all times be beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil. The beds should be raised four to six inches above the level of the walks, which will give an opportunity for all superfluous moisture to run off; some sand strewed in the trenches, both before and after placing the roots, would be of advantage.

Time of Planting.

For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Poleanthus Narcissus, Common Narcissus, Jonquils, Irises, Crocuses, Colchicums, Star of Bethlehem, Winter Aconites, Snowdrops, Snowflakes, Gladiolus, and most other hardy Bulbs, the preferable season for transplanting is the months of August, September, and October; and, it would be well here to observe, that the above mentioned Bulbs will thrive best if not taken from the ground oftener than every second or third year.

Ranunculuses and Anemones are not so tender as is generally supposed; they may either be planted in October or November, in a warm situation, and be protected during winter by a covering of three or four inches of leaves or tanners' bark, or they may be kept in dry sand during the winter season, and be planted in March or April. To have a succession of flowers, a proportion may be planted in autumn, and the residue in the spring; and, if treated as above directed, very little care is necessary to have them flower in perfection.

Ferrarias, Antholyzas, Ixias, Crinums, Hæmanthus, the tender kinds of Amaryllis, Pancratium, and Gladiolus, with most other delicate Bulbs, may be planted during the months of November or December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until the month of March or April, and then be planted in the open ground, when it has become free from frost, and perfectly settled.

Depths and Distances.

Hyacinths, Martagon, and other large Lilies and Pæonies, should be planted at a depth of four inches; Crown Imperials, and Poleanthus Narcissus, six inches; Tulips, double and single Narcissus, Jonquils, Colchicums, and Snowflakes, three inches; Bulbous Irises, Crocuses, Arums, small Fritillaries, Pancratiums, Gladiolus, and Snowdrops, two inches; Ranunculuses, Anemones, and Dog's Tooth Violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the Bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows according to their size.

Protection during Winter.

On the approach of winter, it would be beneficial to spread the beds with tanners' bark, withered leaves, or light rotten earth from the woods, such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches, as it prevents any ill effects which a very severe season might have on the roots; but it should be carefully raked off again early in the spring.

Taking up Bulbs after Blooming.

The only advantage to be gained by taking up Bulbs, is either to divide the roots when they have become too numerous, or to renew a worn out soil; neither of which can occur oftener than once in three years, and when they are taken up, it is preferable to plant them as soon as you have divided the roots, and prepared a fresh bed according to the directions already given.

About a month after the bloom is passed, the foliage puts on a yellow decayed appearance: this is the proper season for taking them up; on doing which, you must cut off the stem and foliage within an inch of the Bulb, leaving the fibrous roots attached to it. After thus preparing them, they must be spread singly in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry; and then wrap each root carefully in paper, or cover them in dry sand until replanted.

Hyacinths, and other Bulbs, to bloom in pots or glasses.

For this purpose, single Hyacinths, and such as are designated as earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Double and single Jonquils, Poleanthus Narcissus, and double Narcissus, also make a fine appearance during the winter season.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the warm season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the Greenhouse, or a warm room. They will need moderate occasional waterings, and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becomihg yellow.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the Bulb may touch the water, then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible; the water should be changed as often as it becomes impure, and care be taken not to suffer it to freeze.

REMARKS.

TULIP—*Tulipa gesneriana.*

In no class of plants has nature so varied her delicate tints as in this; it would seem as if each change which nature or art is capable of forming, was included in the varying beauties of the Tulip, above 1,100 varieties of which are cultivated in some of the gardens of Holland. All the finer varieties, however, of this delightful flower, have been obtained, by cultivation and art, during the last two centuries, through the perseverance of the Dutch, French, and Flemish florists; several kinds of which possess a delightful fragrance, although persons who are ignorant of this circumstance, have made the want of it an objection to this splendid flower. About the middle of the seventeenth century the rage for this flower was so great in Holland, that from four to twenty-five thousand florins were given for a single root. The Tulip called *Semper Augustus* was sold for ten thousand florins, ($ 4,000,) and the one called *Viceroi* for twenty-five thousand florins, ($ 10,000.) This extraordinary traffic was, however, soon checked by the interference of the Legislature, who enacted that no Tulip, or other flower, should be in future sold for a sum exceeding about fifty guineas, and so effectual has been this law, that at present the highest price of any Tulip in that country is only one hundred and fifty florins, ($ 60,) and the highest priced Lily three hundred florins, ($ 120.) Tulips are divided into early and late blowers; the former begin blooming about the 15th of April, and are followed by the later kinds in succession until the end of May; the late kinds produce the largest flowers, the stems of which are generally from twenty to thirty inches in height.

HYACINTHS—*Hyacinthus orientalis.*

This favourite flower, which, with its great beauty, combines also the most exquisite fragrance, has been cultivated in Holland to an equal extent with the Tulip,

and 1,300 varieties are found in the garden... that country. The first double Hyacinth known in Holland was raised from seed about the end of the seventeenth century, by Peter Voorhelm, from which all the fine double varieties we now possess may be traced. So great was the value of a fine double Hyacinth formerly in Holland, that from two to ten thousand florins were given for a single root; and Mr. Dutens mentions, that, in his travels in that country, in 1771, he saw ten thousand florins ($ 4,000) refused for a single Bulb. So extensive has their cultivation, however, now become, that many acres are occupied by individuals solely for that purpose, and many hundred thousand roots are annually exported to other countries; and the prices have been so reduced, that no Hyacinths are now sold at more than one hundred florins each, and few higher than two to five guineas, and by far the greater number at much less rates. Single Hyacinths are held in less estimation than double ones; their colours, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous; they are preferable for blooming in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two to three weeks earlier.

It has been supposed by many that Hyacinths, Tulips, and other Bulbous flowers, are difficult of culture, and that our country being unfavourable to their growth, they would dwindle and decline after a few years' cultivation. This is altogether a mistaken impression, and if it ever occurs, it must be owing to improper treatment, as no country in the world possesses a climate more congenial to the culture of Bulbs than the middle States; for the disadvantages of great fogs and a humid atmosphere, which are so much complained of by the Dutch as appertaining to their climate, do not at all exist in our's. The great ascendency which Holland has ever held in the culture of Bulbous flowers, is the result of its soil, which is of peculiar formation, being a combination of marine sand made ... cultivation and bog mould; the proper mea... ore, to succeed equally in their culture, is to form a soil

as i[illegible]ible of the same component parts, which is by [illegible]ons a difficult task. And, in fact, after all that [illegible]s been said and written on the particular cultivation [illegible] Bulbous roots, we often see the finest flowers in gardens where little or no attention is paid to them; and, perhaps, there is no class of plants which affords us so many delights, and so richly repays us for each little care bestowed on them.

It is intended to add annually to the collection of Bulbous flowers, by importations from the most celebrated gardens in Holland; and, indeed, since the previous part of this Catalogue was put to press, above 8,000 roots have been received; among which are several hundred varieties not included in this Catalogue, some of which cost from twelve to twenty guilders each. It may be well to remark, that the Bulbs which are frequently sent out on consignment to this country from Holland, and sold at our auctions, are the mere refuse, and such as are held in no esteem, either by amateurs or connoisseurs, and no idea can be formed by them of the beauty of the more estimable kinds; and it is to be regretted that our citizens should have been so often duped in their purchases of these roots, under the imposition of high sounding names.

FINIS.